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U. S. Department of Agriculture

# Fruits, Trees *and* Flowers



SEE PAGE 10

Wild Bros. Nursery Co.  
The Sarcoxie Nurseries

Sarcoxie, Missouri

1916



# Introductory



**T**HIS catalog has been prepared with the intention of giving you brief, yet dependable descriptions, and illustrations from photographs showing the results that may be attained. Planting instructions will be sent upon request. We are located on the western slope of the Ozark Mountain range. Our stock is carefully selected and grown under conditions which produce a healthy, vigorous tree, adapted to North, South, East and West. Packing is done under cover in a brick packing and cool storage building, by experienced packers, and in a thorough manner, so that we ship long distances with perfect safety. It is our constant endeavor to give you your money's worth in good stock, well grown and well packed. When purchasing of us you deal direct with the nursery and pay no agent's commissions, as we employ no agents. On this basis we solicit your business.

## HOW TO ORDER

Just make a list of what you want, giving number, size and price. Tell us whether to ship by freight or express, or to use our judgment. Nursery stock takes a special express rate, 25 per cent less than merchandise rates, and we recommend express for light shipments. If you wish shipment at some special date, tell us. If they can be conveniently obtained, remit by Money Order or Bank Draft. Goods will be sent C. O. D. when half the amount is sent with order. Stock ordered reserved for future shipment should be accompanied by one-third the amount, balance at shipping time. The freight or express charges are borne by the purchaser, who then knows he is paying only the railroad's charge for transportation. In case of shortage or error of any kind, please report promptly on receipt of goods, while the details are fresh in mind and adjustment easier.

**Write name and postoffice plainly; if freight or express office is different from postoffice, tell us.**

## GRADING

We grade carefully, in some cases by caliper (or diameter), in others by height. When by both, caliper governs and the height stated is approximate. It is impossible to grade all varieties to a uniform size by both caliper and height, as some naturally grow tall while others are shorter and heavier. Caliper is considered the best measure of value of the larger sizes. The lower number is included, the higher excluded. For example, 4 to 5 feet includes those trees ranging in size from 4 up to 5 feet.

## ABOUT SUBSTITUTION

When this catalog is printed we are prepared to accept orders for all varieties quoted, but as it is impossible to foresee the demand, some varieties become exhausted, particularly late in the season. Often customers prefer that a similar variety be sent rather than lose a year in planting. If you do not wish us to do so, write "No Substitution" on order. We prefer that you tell us, otherwise we are obliged to use our judgment. Substitution, as we use the word, means simply that one variety is sent in place of another, correctly labeled with the name of the variety sent. For example, if Mayflower peach was sent in place of Alexander, it would be labeled Mayflower.

**Reference**—State Bank of Sarcoxie, Sarcoxie, Missouri.

**Inspection**—Certificate of inspection on shipping tag with each shipment.

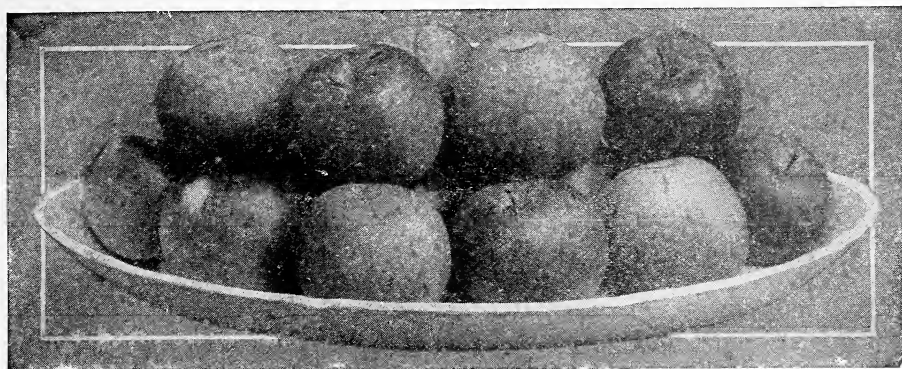
**Fumigation**—Will be done when requested, or when your state requires it.

**Guarantee**—While we exercise great care and diligence to have our varieties true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, without charge, or refund the amount paid for same, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that this covers the full extent of our guarantee or responsibility.

There are so many conditions over which we have no control—many of which no one can control—that it is impossible to guarantee stock to live, success or failure depending largely on climatic conditions, planting, after care, etc. Occasionally we learn of nurseries that do, but it will be found that the prices more than cover the risk run.

Spring 1916.





## Apples

**T**HERE are thousands of acres where apples can be grown as good and cheaper than in the famous apple centers. Mr. G. C. Richardson, a leading Kansas orchardist, says: "It is my observation that in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, where they do not take care of their orchards they do not raise any more fruit than we do . . . I believe that injurious insects are worse in that country than they are here. Their trees require more care and attention than ours do." They give it, and that is the secret of their success—not soil and climate, but care. Take care of your trees as well as other crops, prune, fertilize and spray, and they will pay well. Even for the home orchard spraying pays. A small outfit costs little and you can secure the materials prepared ready for use.

The profits will depend largely upon the attention given them. Often one reads of orchards netting \$100 to \$500 per acre. Many will say \$100 is too low an estimate. Even so, do you make that on your corn, or oats, wheat? Of course, apples do best on a deep, rich soil, such as will grow good corn or potatoes, but the rough hilly portions of the farm are usually well adapted to fruit growing and may be made most profitable. It only requires a little change in the cultural methods. A good planting distance is 30x30 feet, 18 trees per acre. Condensed Planting and Pruning Instructions will be sent upon request.

Don't make price the sole consideration but start with trees well grown. The highest price does not necessarily mean highest quality—there may be agent's commissions or excessive selling expenses. Yet there is a price below which a first class tree cannot be produced. It is our constant aim to give you your money's worth in first class stock, well grown and well packed, sold direct to the planter. On this basis we solicit your orders.

### Price of Two Year Apple:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size about 4½ ft. and up 1½ in. cal. and up, branched.....	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00
Extra size, about 4 to 5 ft., ¾ in. cal. and up, branched.....	.20	1.75	16.00
Standard size, about 3½ to 4½ ft., ½ to ¾ in. cal., branched.....	.15	1.40	12.50
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft., more or less branched.....	.12	1.00	7.50
Light size, 2 to 3 ft., little if any branched.....	.10	.50	4.50

Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate. One year quoted by mail on request.

The ripening dates are approximate average here; allow about five to seven days for each 100 miles North or South. The altitude will also affect the date of ripening.

## Summer Apples

**Benoni**—Fine dessert quality; deep red on rich yellow in broken stripes; crisp, fine grained, juicy, pleasant mild subacid; medium size; bears freely; early to mid-July.

**Duchess of Oldenburg**—Excellent for cooking and market; good size; yellow almost covered with red stripes; flesh firm, crisp, tender, juicy, aromatic, rather acid; July 15-August; a young reliable bearer; very hardy.

**Early Harvest**—Bright straw; crisp, juicy, rich subacid; good; very early, June 20-July; productive; bears rather young.

**Liveland Raspberry**—Waxy white striped and shaded light crimson; juicy, mild subacid, almost sweet; fine quality; medium size; a young, abundant bearer, very hardy; about with or a little later than Yellow Transparent.

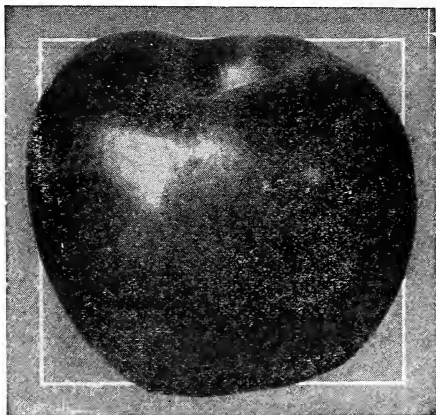
**Red June**—A young, abundant bearer of very red apples; juicy, brisk subacid; good; medium size; latter June-July.

**Yellow Transparent**—Good size; yellowish-white; fine grained, crisp, juicy, sprightly subacid; a good eating and excellent cooking apple; mid-June, some earlier than Early Harvest; hardy; a very young, regular, abundant bearer.

## Autumn Apples

**Maiden Blush**—Large, clear yellow with a crimson cheek; moderately crisp, very juicy; an excellent cooking and drying apple; mid-autumn; hardy, productive; bears rather young.

**Oliver**—Of good size; yellow mottled and striped, almost covered with red; crisp, juicy, sprightly subacid; productive; bears young; October-December; sold under the name of Senator by some.



Stayman's Winesap Bears Young

## Winter Apples

**Arkansas**—See Mammoth Black Twig.

**Arkansas Black**—Medium large, almost black; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, moderately juicy, subacid; December-March; unproductive on some soils; brings a good price where it can be grown.

**Ben Davis**—We are growing Gano and Reagan instead as they are a better color.

**Delicious**—Roundish conic, medium to large, pale yellow mostly covered with red, splashed and striped dark carmine; moderately fine grained; juicy, mild subacid; good.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, 2-year.....	\$0.30	\$2.80	\$25.00
Extra size, 2-year.....	.25	2.00	20.00
Standard size, 2-year.....	.20	1.75	15.00
Medium size, 2-year.....	.15	1.50	10.00
Light size, 2-year.....	.10	.80	7.50

Above prices apply to Delicious only; all other varieties of apples quoted on page 1.

**Grimes Golden**—Of best quality and a most beautiful golden yellow; medium to large; flesh yellow, firm, tender, crisp, juicy, rich subacid, aromatic, with a flavor all its own; a fine dessert apple, good for cooking even before it is ripe, and especially fine canned; October-December; blooms late; hardy, bears young, and annually if not allowed to overbear.

**Ingram**—A very late keeping apple; yellow almost covered with bright red stripes; firm, juicy, very mild subacid, good; blooms late; bears young and heavily; good size if not allowed to overbear; a seedling of Geneting but much more highly colored.

**Jonathan**—A very attractive lively deep red; highly flavored and excellent for dessert, cooking and market; medium size unless thinned; firm, crisp, juicy, very aromatic, sprightly subacid; October and later; bears rather young.

**Mammoth Black Twig**—A late keeping apple, greenish largely overspread dull deep red, on some soils almost black; flesh very firm, rather tender, moderately juicy, subacid, good.

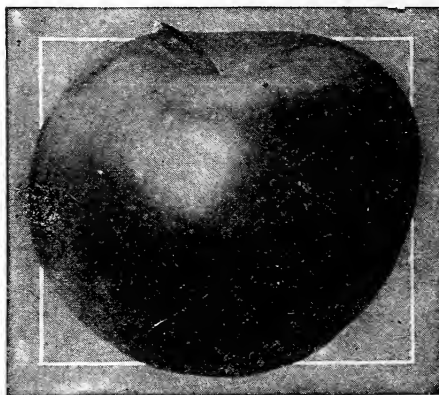
**Northern Spy**—A large, beautiful apple, yellow covered with purplish red; crisp, juicy, high quality and fine flavor; October-December.

**Reagan**—Also known as Black Ben Davis. Large, attractive rich red to maroon, rarely striped; firm, moderately crisp, juicy; mild subacid; ships well, keeps well, bears young, regularly and abundantly; profitable; of the Ben Davis type and season but more highly colored.

**Stayman Winesap**—Large, attractive shape; greenish-yellow splashed and striped, often nearly covered with dark red; flesh firm, moderately fine grained; crisp, very juicy, aromatic, sprightly pleasant subacid, good to very good; keeps late, bears regularly and young. While less brilliant than the old Winesap it is adapted to a wider range of soil and climate.

**York Imperial**—Large, attractive greenish-yellow shaded red and crimson; firm, crisp, juicy, subacid becoming mild; December; bears heavily and rather young; best on heavy soils.

## Crab Apples



**Florence**—Yellowish-white beautifully striped bright red; large, juicy, crisp, brisk subacid, good; bears young; early August.

**Martha**—Large, creamy yellow overspread light red; crisp, juicy, brisk subacid; good to very good; bears young.

**Transcendent**—Medium to large, golden yellow with rich crimson cheek; crisp, juicy, subacid; hardy, productive; August-September.

**Red Siberian**—About ¾ to 1 inch in diameter; much used for preserving whole; subacid; astringent; a young, yeavy bearer.

## Currants

In the home garden they may be grown in almost any soil. For commercial purposes select preferably a strong moist loam with considerable admixture of clay. Even a stiff clay will do if well drained. In the hot Central and Southern states they require a northern exposure or partial shade, such as the north side of a fence, wall or building. Set 2x3½ to 3x4 feet; cultivate well but shallow, mulch heavily, manure freely.

**Strong 2 year, 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$7.00 per 100.**

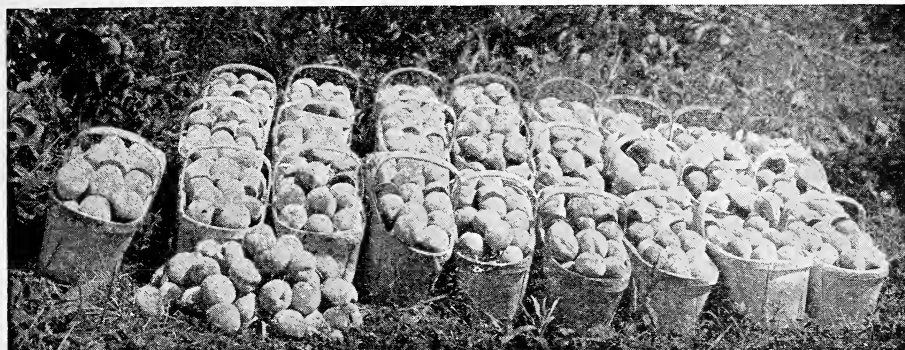
**Fay's Prolific**—Bunch long, well filled; fruit large, dark red, mild, good; midseason; vigorous; largely grown for market.

**Victoria**—Bunch medium; fruit large, bright red, mild

acid, good; midseason to late; productive; growth strong, upright.

**White Dutch**—Full medium size, bunch rather long; yellowish white; good quality.





Peaches offer great opportunities to those who take care of their trees

## Peaches

**T**O the man who will cultivate, prune and take care of his trees, Peaches offer great opportunities for good profits and quick returns, often coming into bearing the third year. A Southern Missouri orchard three and four years old produced 65 cars on 110 acres. A Northern Arkansas orchard cleared \$100 per acre on four-year Elbertas. Subsequent crops naturally are larger and yields of several hundred dollars per acre are not uncommon. This is readily seen when you remember that 16x16 feet requires 170 trees, 18x18 feet 134 trees per acre. With proper care an orchard should be good for 10 to 15 years. If you have a choice of location give them a northern slope. A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best, but the Peach will adapt itself to any well-drained soil.

Price of Peach (Indian Cling 5c each higher):	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. cal. and up, about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and up.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00
Extra size, 1-year, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., about 4 to 5 ft.....	.20	1.75	14.00
Standard size, $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal., about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	.15	1.40	12.50
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft.....	.13	1.00	7.00

Five of a kind at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind, at 100 rate.

The following list is arranged approximately in order of ripening. The dates named are approximate average season in this section:

**Mayflower**—The earliest, about June 10 here; good size, red all over, firm; semi-cling; good shipper; hardy; productive.

**Greensboro**—Large, colored beautifully with crimson with a yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy; excellent; semi-cling; mid-June; hardy; a profuse bearer.

**Carman**—Large, creamy white splashed red; flesh white, juicy, rich, sweet, very good; nearly free; hardy; productive.

**Champion**—Large, white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, sweet, juicy, rich, delicious; freestone; early August; quite hardy; productive; bears young; profitable.

**Belle of Georgia**—Very large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, juicy, fine texture, high quality; free; early August; hardy, very productive; excellent shipper.

**Crawford Early**—Very large, yellow, deep red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, slightly subacid; good; freestone; early August.

**Elberta**—Very large, golden yellow with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, good; freestone; mid-August; excellent for shipping; vigorous, productive, profitable.

**Crosby**—Orange yellow splashed red; sweet, juicy, rich; freestone; latter August; medium size but very hardy; productive.

**Oldmixon Cling**—Large, creamy white, red cheek; flesh white, red at pit; juicy, rich, fine flavor; latter August; prolific.

**Crawford Late**—Very large, yellow with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich; freestone; latter August-September.

**Indian Cling**—Large, red fleshed; 5c each higher than other varieties.

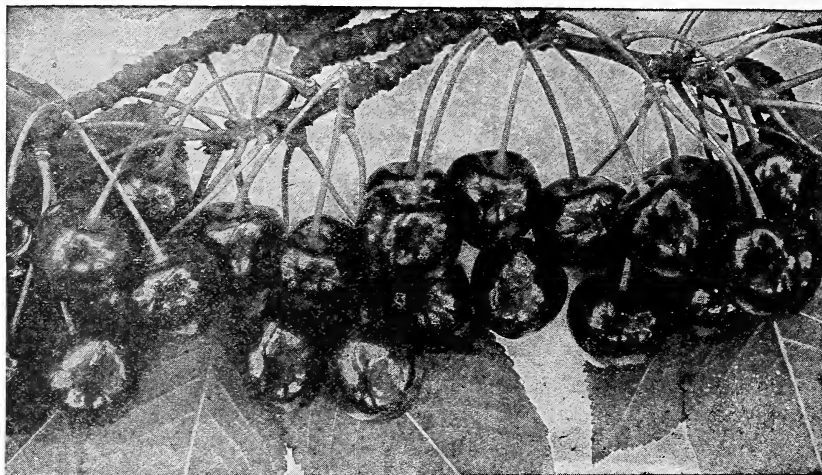
**Stump**—Large, white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy, excellent; free; late August-September.

**Heath Cling**—Very large, creamy white, sometimes faintly blushed; flesh white to pit, rich, very juicy, sweet, fine; latter September.

**Salway**—Large, yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet, good; freestone; late September to early October; good shipper.

**Henrietta** (Levy's Late)—Large, yellow nearly covered with bright crimson; cling; handsome; hardy; prolific; late.

When a wheat farmer fails to raise a crop he rents more land, if he can, and goes to plowing; tries to pick it up next year. When the apple man misses a crop, what does he do? He says, "I will let her go," when he ought to be down there with a whetstone and pruning knife, pruning and burning brush. If you lose your apple crop for this year, take better care of it for next year.—Prof. Albert Dickens, Manhattan, Kans., before Kansas State Horticultural Society.



Early Richmond Cherry is very productive

## Cherries

**C**HERRIES are profitable both commercially and in the home orchards. Well grown trees will produce three to five 24-quart crates which readily sell at \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Frequently trees in the home orchard yield \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. Their hardiness, good habit and the fact that they bear young and annually are strong recommendations. Crops of commercial value may be secured in four or five years. And they require less spraying than almost any other fruit tree. Dyhouse, Early Richmond, English Morello and Montmorency belong to the sour class and succeed practically everywhere. Sweet Cherries succeed only in a limited territory. Cherries will grow on thinner soil than most fruit trees, though to obtain the finest fruits a deep, mellow soil of good quality is desirable. It must be well drained and there the trees are long lived. On wet soils they are not successful and are short lived. Our cherries are budded on Mahaleb stocks which do not throw up sprouts from the roots. Set 18 or 20 feet apart, requiring 134 or 109 trees per acre respectively. Plant early for best results.

### Price of Cherry:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX size, 2-yr., $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. caliper up, 5 to 6 ft., branched	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
XX size, 2-yr., 4 ft. and up, $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. caliper, branched	.40	3.30	28.00
Extra size, 2-yr., 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. caliper, branched	.30	2.50	22.00
Five of a kind at 10 rate; less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind, at 100 rate.			

**Dyhouse**—A few days before Early Richmond; a productive, reliable bearer; May.

**Early Richmond** (May Cherry)—Medium size, round, bright red, darker when fully ripe; very juicy, sprightly acid; hangs long on the tree; latter May-June; hardy, very productive; profitable; succeeds everywhere.

**Montmorency**—Rather large, dark rich red; juicy, pleasant acid; excellent; a week later than Early Rich-

mond; vigorous, hardy, productive; successful everywhere.

**Royal Duke**—A half-sweet Cherry; very large, dark red, juicy, rich; mid to latter June; the nearest sweet that succeeds here.

**English Morello**—Large, dark red, nearly black; flesh dark purplish crimson; juicy; rich acid; prolific; latter June-July; dwarfish.

## Pears

**F**OR delicacy, for melting, buttery, juicy texture, and rich, sweet, mild flavor Pears are unsurpassed. The home orchard is incomplete without them and they are a profitable commercial crop in almost all parts of the country. They thrive in a variety of soils but are best on a rather hard clay soil, which retards a too rank growth. Stable manure and other fertilizers rich in nitrogen should be used with caution as rank growth favors attacks of blight. If this appears cut back into sound wood and burn the clippings. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart. The quality of Pears is much improved if gathered when they have attained full size and begin to color but before they become soft and ripened in a cool, dark room.

### Price of Pear (Bartlett 5c each higher):

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, 4 to 6 feet	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00
Extra size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper, 4 to 5 feet	.25	2.00	18.00
Five of a kind at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind, at 100 rate.			

Pears are graded by caliper or diameter. The height is the approximate average and varies with the habit of the tree. Arranged approximately in order of ripening. Dates named are approximate average here.



## Pears—Continued

### Pear Priced on Page 4.

**Clapp's Favorite**—Large, yellow dotted and shaded red on sunny side; juicy, melting, perfumed; latter July-August; gather early.

**Bartlett**—Large, waxy yellow blushed on sunny side; juicy, fine grained, buttery, rich; latter August, bears young; productive.

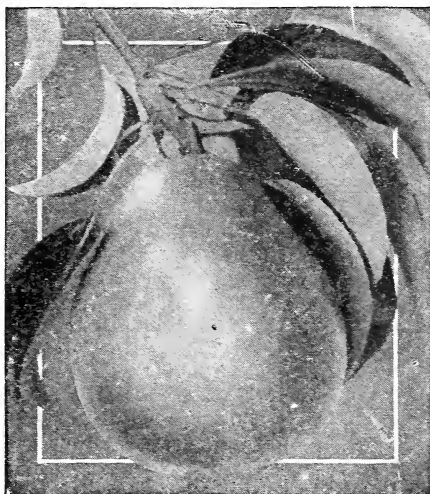
**Seckel**—Small but the richest and highest flavored pear known; brownish-green becoming yellowish brown; fine grained, sweet, very juicy, buttery; early September.

**Garber**—Large, waxy yellow; red cheek; early September; good for canning and market and for pollinizing Kieffer and others; hardy, vigorous; especially resistant to blight.

**Anjou**—Large, greenish yellow, russet and red cheek; fine grained, melting, buttery, rich flavor; latter September; productive; keeps well.

**Duchess d'Angouleme**—Very large, greenish yellow, russet patched and dull red cheek; juicy, melting, slightly granular; September-October; productive, hardy, vigorous.

**Kieffer**—Large to very large, attractive rich yellow tinted red; very juicy, usually slightly coarse; if picked when mature but before fully ripe and ripened slowly in a cool dark room it develops good flavor; very resistant to blight, hardy, very productive, ships well, and a profitable pear; September-November; bears about the fifth year; plant Garber to pollinize it.



Seckel is of Highest Quality

## Dwarf Pears

**Dwarf Pear**, propagated by budding on quince, occupy little room, are valuable where space is limited, and while not so long lived as Standards begin bearing younger, often the year after planting. If set 4 to 6 inches deeper than in the nursery they finally become half-standards, in-

creasing their length of life. They may be planted quite close—10-12 feet, and kept headed back.

**Duchess d'Angouleme**—XX,  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 11 16 in. caliper, 25c each. \$2 per 10, \$16 per 100.

## Plums

**P** LUMS are so easily grown, thrive so well with little attention and respond so liberally to good care that they should always find a place in the home orchard. They succeed in almost any soil. It is usually considered that the European class prefer rather heavy clay loam, or at least are not their best on light, sandy soils, while the Japanese prefer rather lighter soil with a moderate amount of sand. The Wild Goose type is most successful in rich, sandy lowland but adapt themselves to almost any soil. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart, at least 20 feet one way if a power sprayer is to be used. Mixed home orchards may be closer. Several varieties should be planted as some are not good self-pollinizers.

### Prices of Plum:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal., about 4½ ft. and up, branched.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00
Standard size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. cal., about 3½ to 4½ ft., branched...	.25	2.00	18.00

Five of a kind at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind, at 100 rate.

Arranged approximately in order of ripening; dates named are average dates here.

**Red June**—Japan. Dark coppery red, bluish bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; semi-cling; early; hardy, productive.

**Wild Goose**—Oval, bright red with many white dots; thin bluish bloom; medium to large; cling; requires cross pollinizing; early July; productive. X size Wild Goose are graded 9-16 in. cal. up; Std. 7-16 to 9-16.

**Abundance**—Japan. Medium to large, bright red over yellow; juicy, sweet rich, very good; cling; mid-July; a strong grower, hardy, very productive; bears young.

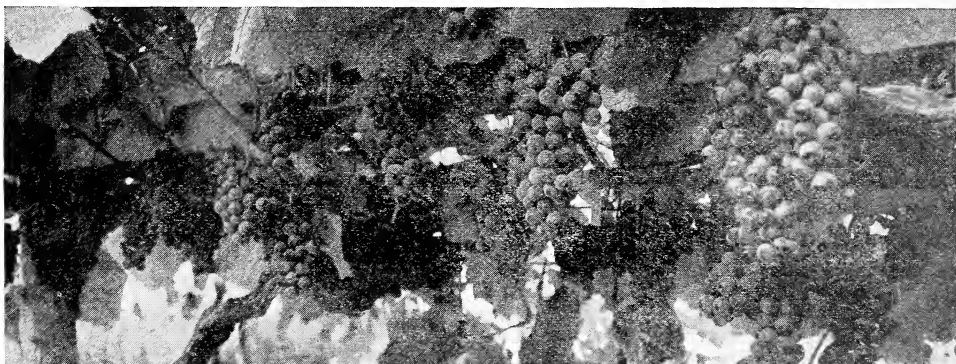
**Burbank**—Japan. Large to very large, bright dark red on yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary; cling; latter July; bears profusely, requires thinning.

**Shipper's Pride**—European. Large, nearly round, dark purple or blue; flesh firm, good quality; early September.

**Shropshire Damson**—European. Large for a Damson; dark blue; cling; esteemed for preserving; latter September; vigorous.

**Wickson**—Japan. Large, heart shaped; dark red, thick bluish bloom; flesh yellow, solid, meaty, sweet, good; cling.





## Grapes Bear After Freezing

**S**INCE living in Kansas I have several times seen the new growth on our grape vines killed by frost; but found that, where grapes had been kept well pruned and cultivated, they possessed sufficient latent force, owing to their widespread root growth, to push out new shoots from otherwise dormant buds. \* \* \* You will find, when your grape vines are frozen, even as late as the first of May, that, if all green matter is frozen dead, then otherwise dormant buds will break and the new growth from them will come right on and produce new shoots from which a fair crop of grapes will grow; but if a single joint of the first crop of shoots is left, the new growth will start from the green bud on such shoots, and the resultant growth will not produce any grapes, but will produce a shoot with leaves only. So if the new growth is not frozen back to the previous year's wood it should at once be pulled off, thus forcing the latent buds to start.—Wm. H. Barnes, before the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

Grapes come into bearing quickly, often yielding a few bunches the second year after planting. A gravelly soil of average fertility, preferably a southern exposure, is best suited to their needs, but for the home vineyard they may be planted at almost any convenient place. Steep hillsides may be used and become very profitable parts of the farm. Set 8x8 feet requires 680 per acre. Pruning instructions will be sent upon request.

**Agawam**—One of the best red grapes; large; flesh tender, juicy, rich; ripens after Concord.

**Campbell's Early**—Large, black; sweet; adheres strongly to the stem and a fine shipping grape; very early; bears profusely.

**Concord**—The most popular; large, black with rich bloom; juicy, sweet; vigorous, very hardy, healthy, productive; mid to late August here.

**Ives**—Black; colors before Concord but not mature till after; sweet when ripe; vigorous, hardy, productive; very resistant to rot.

**Moore's Diamond**—Large, yellowish-green; juicy, good; ripens a little before Concord.

**Moore's Early**—Black; about two weeks before Concord; desirable for home and market for its size, season, hardness and productiveness.

**Niagara**—Large, greenish-white to pale yellow; sweet; good for table or market; a white Concord; ripens with it or a little later.

**Worden**—Black; large; about 5 to 10 days earlier than Concord; berries larger, of better quality; vigorous, healthy, productive.

Price of Grape	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Agawam.....	\$0.10	\$0.70	\$ 6.00
Campbell's Early.....	.20	1.50	12.50
Concord.....	.10	.60	4.00
Ives.....	.12	.70	6.00
Moore's Diamond.....	.12	.80	6.00
Moore's Early.....	.12	.90	7.00
Niagara.....	.12	.70	6.00
Worden.....	.12	.70	6.00

Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 and over in lots of not less than 25; of a variety at 100 rate; send lists of wants for prices on large quantities or one-year plants.



Con cord



## Gooseberries

**T**HE demand for Gooseberries is always good. They are easily grown, readily respond to care and are reliable annual bearers. Plant 3x5 ft., 2,900 per acre; or 4x5 ft., 2,175 per acre. A northern slope is preferable, especially in the Central and Southern states.

**Houghton**—Of medium size, but a profuse bearer and a money maker. Very free from mildew, of easy cultivation; the best for most sections; glossy pale dull reddish brown when ripe, but usually picked green.

2 yr., 12c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.  
1 yr., 10c each, .80 per 10, 6.00 per 100.

**Downing**—Medium to partly large, pale green, good; productive; midseason.

2 yr., 20c each, \$1.50 per 10; \$14.00 per 100.



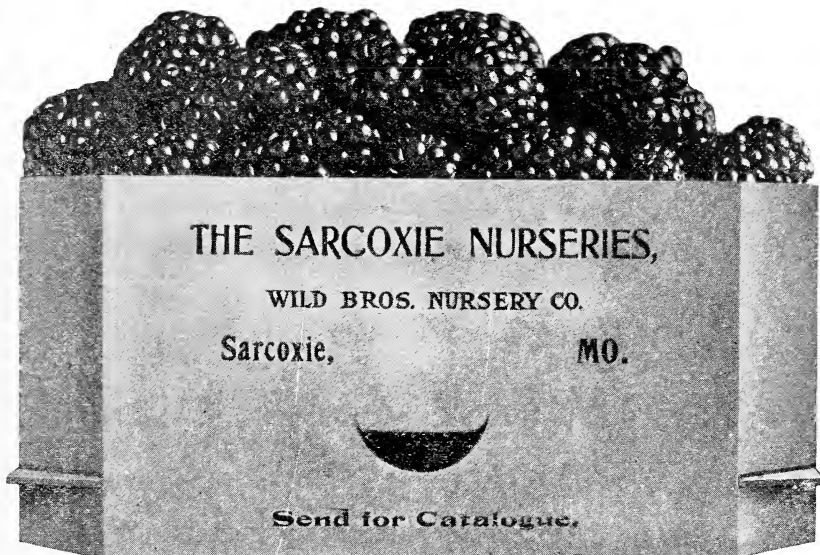
Houghton

## Lucretia Dewberries

**W**HEREVER there is a market for early Blackberries, Dewberries will be profitable. Ripening between Strawberries and Blackberries, they command a good price. Land can be used that is too wet or not fertile enough for Blackberries and they are less expensive to grow. Prepare the ground as for corn, roll or drag well, ditch or mark rows 4 or preferably 5 feet apart, and plant 2 feet apart, requiring 5,450 or 4,350 plants per acre. Cultivate well the first year, shortening in the plants during the early part of the season to make them stocky, but allow them free growth the latter part of the season. After the first two plowings, shallow cultivation is best. Discontinue tillage in August to stop rank growth and cause the plants to ripen up a solid cane which will withstand the severest winters. The second and following years cultivate little, more to keep out weeds and grass, as too much cultivation tends to increase growth rather than yield.

**Renewing**—After your field has become a mat of vines, mow half the patch closely just after the last picking; allow the vines to dry and burn off when the wind is brisk enough for the fire to run rapidly. Harrow well, preferably after a light rain. Mark off the rows with a diamond plow and with a cultivator work up the middles well, beginning as at first. Renewing must be done every few years, but loses you one crop, hence renew but half your field at once.

**Lucretia**—Large, often 1½ inches long; sweet and luscious throughout; for size and quality is unexcelled by any of the Blackberries; ripens at the close of the strawberry season, before Early Harvest; the variety most extensively grown for market. Fine tip plants, 25 per 10, 35c per 25, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1,000.



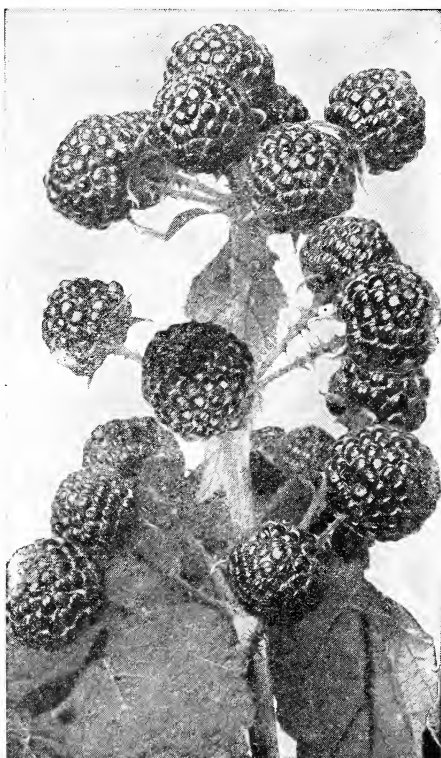
## Blackberries

**B**LACKBERRIES begin bearing the second year and may be depended upon for regular, profitable crops. They thrive in almost all soils, but are at their best in a strong deep loam that will retain moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart; 2x8 requires 2,725 plants per acre. Cultivate frequently and shallow. Clip off the tips of growing canes at 2 to 4 feet high. Remove the old canes after fruiting and allow 3 to 5 new canes to grow for next season.

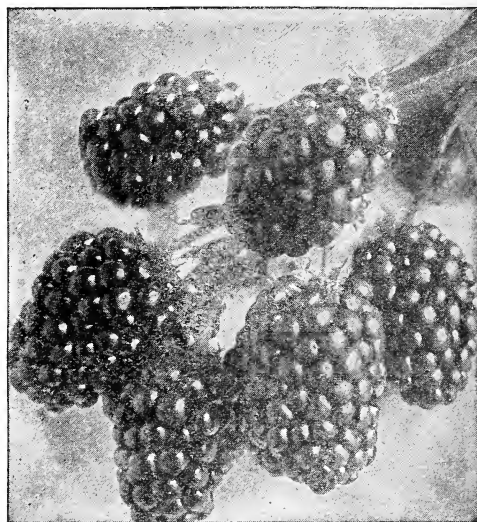
“50” 50 of a kind at 100 rate, 500 of a kind at 1,000 rate. Arranged alphabetically.

“These are nursery grown plants from root cuttings and far superior to the sucker or patch plants commonly dug and sold.

**Ancient Briton**—Large, without core, sweet, very good; ripens with or after Snyder; hardy, very productive. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1,000.



There is a good demand for Raspberries



Blackberries may be depended upon for regular profitable crops

**Early Harvest**—The most profitable of all on account of its extreme earliness, hardness and productiveness; glossy black, firm and ships well; growth strong. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1,000.

**Lovett**—Large, with little core; sweet. 30c per 10, 50c per 25, \$1.70 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

**Snyder**—Midseason; of medium size, juicy, sweet; while not highest quality, it is valuable for its extreme hardness and productiveness; indispensable as a mid-season variety. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1,000.

## Raspberries

**A**NOTHER berry which yields quick returns, beginning to bear the second year, and for which there is a good demand. Experienced fruit growers say it is usually safe to figure on an average net profit of \$100 to \$150 per acre. Plant 3x6 feet, 2,425 plants per acre; or 4x6, 1,825 per acre. Deep soil that will retain moisture in a dry season is preferable, the lighter loams for the red, the heavier for the black. Allow 4 to 6 canes to grow from each plant for fruiting; pinch out the tips when 2½ to 3 feet high, to make them branch more freely.

Arranged alphabetically. 50 of a kind at the 100 rate; 500 of a kind at the 1,000 rate.

**Black Pearl**—A new variety that promises to become a leader among Black Raspberries. Early, of good quality, jet black, firm, hardy and a vigorous grower. At these prices, low for a new variety, it should be widely tested. 35c per 10, 75c per 25, \$2.50 per 100.

**Cumberland**—Black Cap; very large, firm, of excellent quality; midseason; very hardy and productive. 30c per 10, 60c per 25, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

**Kansas**—Black Cap; large, firm, of good quality; early; hardy and productive. 25c per 10, 40c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.

**King**—Bright scarlet; of fine flavor; early; vigorous; larger than Miller and better in many respects. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.



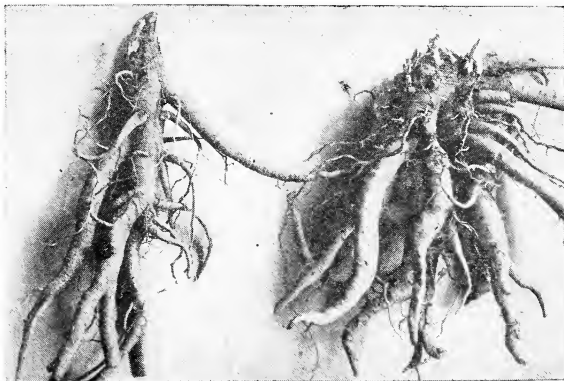
## Rhubarb or Pie Plant

**C**OMING in so early, Rhubarb finds a ready market, being relished by everyone. The city garden should have a dozen or two, and every farm can add to its income from Rhubarb. It is easily produced in a commercial way, yields immensely, can be shipped almost any distance, and is easily gathered and packed.

The secret of success is well drained soil. Prepare it well, set  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 4 feet, covering the crown with 2 inches. Do not let water stand on the ground, especially when manure is freshly applied. While a heavy feeder, it should have its fertilizer distributed over the year, not gorged with heavy applications, which cause a fermentation disastrous to the plant. Top dress in September and February with good manure. As soon as growth starts in the spring rake off the strawy portions and work the other in. If the growth begins to look quite yellow in hot weather remove any decaying stalks and cultivate shallow in and between the rows. Do not cut, but pull the stalks, taking none the first year.

**Myatt's Linnaeus**—Early, just before Asparagus; immense stalks, tender, delicately flavored; productive and continues long in use, the best variety for general use.

	Each	Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
Nice large roots.....	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$8.00
2-year XXX size.....	.10	.60	1.10	4.00
2-year size.....	.10	.50	.85	3.00
1-year size.....	.10	.50	.85	3.00



One and Two-Year Rhubarb

## Asparagus

**T**HIS earliest of vegetables, excepting Rhubarb, is indispensable for the home, and a money-maker for the city markets, always calling for early table delicacies. Mr. Holsinger, at a meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, reported as follows: "For me, fortunately situated near a large, growing city, with a rapidly growing population, and facilities for securing plenteous supplies of stable manure, the culture of Asparagus has been decidedly successful. I know of a small patch of Asparagus ( $\frac{1}{4}$  acre) that in a favorable season yielded at the rate of \$1,300 per acre. It is not my intention to lead you to believe that this can be done every year or even one year on a large patch, but I am sure that a small patch of, say two or three acres, highly cultivated and carefully tended, can be made to net \$400 per acre year in and year out. I know of one patch of two acres that has produced at the rate of \$500 per acre for three years."

Select good soil, plow or dig deep, pack firmly with a drag; plant 10 inches apart, rows 4 feet apart; cover the crowns 3 inches. Give good level cultivation the first year, but cut none of the stalks. After frosts cut off the tops and apply good friable manure. Before spring, if the plants made a good growth the previous summer, pull the soil from between the rows up over the crowns 4 inches deep, mixing in loose but finely cut loam or rotted sods so the shoots can come through easily. Then by cutting several inches below the surface you will have nice, tender shoots that command good prices. After cutting, level the ridges and let the tops grow. Cultivate to keep down weeds and maintain loose soil during the summer. Burn the tops each fall.

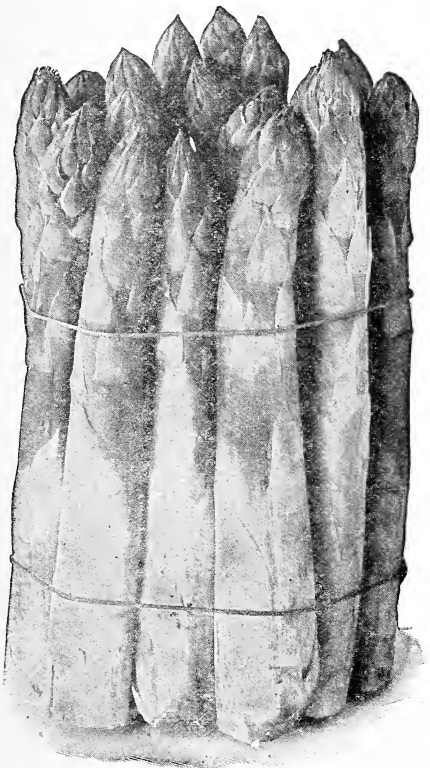
**Conover's Colossal**—The old standard market variety; very large, rapid growth, productive, good flavor. 1, 2 and 3-year.

**Early Giant Argenteuil**—A French variety noted for its earliness, productiveness and immense stalks, good flavor. 3-year only.

**Palmetto**—Large, early, productive, of delicious flavor; very resistant to rust; adapted to North and South. 1, 2 and 3-year.

### Prices of fine, strong plants:

3-yr., 30c per 10,	\$1.00 per 100,	\$6.00 per 1,000
2-yr., 25c per 10,	.75 per 100,	5.00 per 1,000
1-yr., 20c per 10,	.60 per 100,	4.00 per 1,000



From a few hundred you can have an abundance of Asparagus each spring and some to sell.

## Strawberries

**Carthage Man Received \$1,600 from Three Acres**

A. C. Daugherty, Carthage, Mo., received from his three acre patch of strawberries this year \$1,600.30. Expenses were \$531.22, of which \$100.00 was paid to members of his family for picking, leaving the net proceeds \$1,069.08.—American Fruits, August, 1915.

**F**OR quick returns Strawberries are unexcelled, and have paid for many a farm and country home. Planted one spring, they give a full crop next season.

It is seldom, indeed, there is a total failure of the crop. Late frosts may kill part but almost never kill all the blooms, and often these short crops net as much as the heavy yields.

How much shall you plant? Whatever acreage you can attend to. Two acres well cared for is better than five acres indifferently tended. If you are not ready to plant a large patch, put out a quarter or half acre, or a few rows in the garden. There are many instances of phenomenal profits on small patches that can be given extra attention.

**Finely Rooted Plants**—The plant illustrated was dug in December and photographed to show the superior root system. The Sarcoxie soil and climate is well adapted to growing strawberries, and our plants are particularly good. They are handled in the best possible manner, cleaned, from one to three leaves left on the plant according to season and variety, neatly tied in bunches, labeled and carefully packed. Order early. They can then be reserved for you and shipped any time you wish.

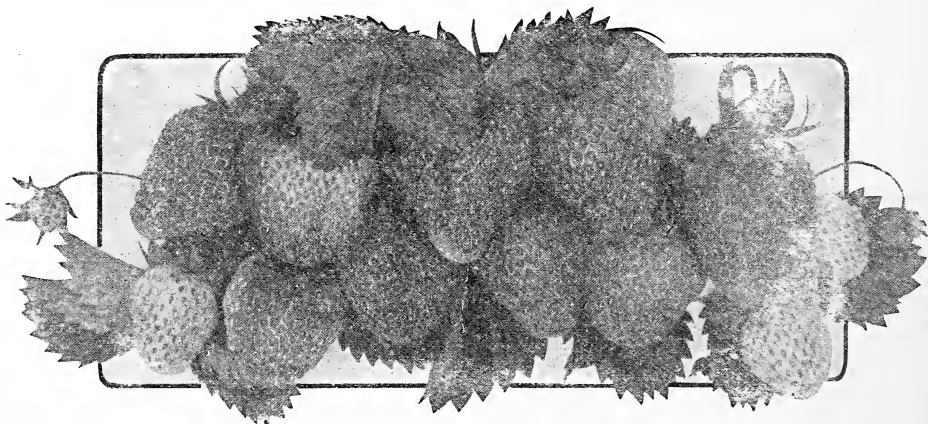
Plow and pulverize the ground well, about like you would for corn, and roll or pack firmly, unless the soil is inclined to be sticky, when it should be well pulverized but not packed. For commercial purposes the matted row is usual, allowing the plants to make runners until a good row is secured. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart in rows 3 ft. 8 in. or 4 feet apart. Perhaps 2x4 feet, requiring 5,440 plants per acre, will be best in most cases. When planting imperfect flowered varieties every third or fourth row must be some perfect flowered variety of about the same season. Of those listed below Bubach, Haverland and Warfield are imperfect flowered.

**Shipping**—Express is the best method. The rates are now very reasonable, and the charges are now the same whether handled by one or more companies. Plants take second class rates, 25 per cent less than merchandise rates, and except for small lots and short distances are usually less than Parcel Post. We do not

**Our Strawberry Plants have  
a good root system**

recommend freight for Strawberries, and such shipments are entirely at purchaser's risk.

**Plants by Parcel Post**—As the weight varies with the season and the variety and the rate varies with the distance, it is impossible to fix upon a given amount of postage. Small lots packed for mailing usually weigh 2½ to 3 pounds per 100. Your postmaster can tell you the approximate postage, or we will upon request. If wanted by mail be sure to send postage, as we cannot keep books for a few cents.



**Plant Strawberries for Quick Profits**



## Strawberries—Continued

**Aroma**—A heavy yielder of very large, conical, deep red, glossy berries that show up well in the box; firm, ships well; begins bearing midseason and continues late; quality good; in this section it is planted much more than any other variety; it thrives on almost all soils; perfect flowered. Truly heads the list as a money making market berry.

**Bubach**—A very large, conical, bright red, waxy, showy berry; productive and profitable for home and nearby markets; imperfect flower.

**Columbia**—A cross of Warfield and Gandy; large; attractive light scarlet; productive; late; imperfect flowered.

**Florella**—Large to very large; crimson all over; early; prolific; perfect flowered.

**Gandy**—Very large, very late, bright red, firm and a good shipper; not successful on dry, sandy soil but excellent and a profitable commercial berry on new or timber land; perfect flowered, but deficient in pollen some seasons, and better with Aroma to pollinize it.

**Haverland**—A large, long berry, full and round at the stem and tapering to a blunt point; bright crimson on the sunny side shading to light red, and very attractive in the box; a heavy bearer that succeeds almost everywhere; midseason to late; imperfect flowered; Senator Dunlap is a good pollinizer.

**Klondike**—Medium early, dark red, of good size, well retained during the season; excellent for warm, sandy soils; productive and a good shipper; perfect flowered.

**Lady Corneille**—The introducer says it is a superior variety; large, rich glossy red, good quality, prolific; midseason; perfect flowered; not yet fruited here.

**Michel**—Very early, rich crimson; not very large, but very productive, sweet, rich and of good flavor, hence an excellent table berry; ships well; perfect flowered.

**Progressive**—The best of the everbearing or fall bearing Strawberries; of good quality, the flavor and shape reminding one of Warfield and Dunlap; productive; of medium size; perfect flowered. If the earlier blossoms are cut off a heavier fall crop will result. Will bear the season it is planted. 60c per doz., \$1.00 per 25, \$3.00 per 100.

**Senator Dunlap**—Dark glossy red, resembling Warfield, and of same season; rich, juicy; a good, firm, medium large midseason variety; ships well, bears heavily and succeeds almost everywhere and in almost all soils; perfect flowered.

**Texas**—Large, early; glossy crimson; almost round; rich, juicy; productive, firm, a good shipper; succeeds in almost any soil; perfect flowered.

**Warfield**—Of high quality, that for the table, is unsurpassed, and a rich, deep red which, with its delicate flavor, is better retained when canned or preserved than any other variety; a heavy bearer and a good shipper; medium to large; midseason and bears over a rather long season; imperfect flowered; Senator Dunlap is a good pollinizer.



1,000 rate. Not less than 25 of a kind sold.  
**QUANTITY DISCOUNTS:** 3,000 to 5,000, 5%; 5,000 to 10,000, 10%; over 10,000 15%.

## Horseradish

**Bohemian**—A quick-growing variety, producing very large roots; productive; so easily grown it should find a place in every garden; a rich, moist soil is preferable. Sets, 5c each, 25c doz., \$1.00 per 100.

## Sage

**Holt's Mammoth**—Very large leaves of unusual substance, strong flavor and superior quality; vigorous. Genuine country sausage needs genuine country sage. Plant some in your garden. Strong plants, 15 and 20c each.

## Prices of Strawberries

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Aroma.....	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.50	\$ 3.00
Bubach.....	.20	.60	4.50
Columbia.....	.30	1.00	-----
Florella.....	.35	1.00	-----
Gandy.....	.20	.60	4.00
Haverland.....	.20	.60	4.00
Klondike.....	.20	.60	3.50
Lady Corneille.....	.20	.60	3.50
Michel.....	.20	.50	2.75
Progressive.....	1.00	3.00	-----
Senator Dunlap.....	.20	.50	3.00
Texas.....	.20	.60	3.50
Warfield.....	.20	.50	3.00

50 of a kind at 100 rate; 500 of a kind at

## For Immediate Results

plant the Marvelous Mallows. Our strong, vigorous plants, propagated from selected stock, will bloom abundantly the first summer. Beginning in July they give six to ten weeks of bloom. They quickly make good sized bushes and will give the effect of established shrubs the first season. They are excellent as single specimens, better in groups of assorted colors, in the rear or among shrubbery, in the perennial garden, along borders and the like. A good soil of moderate fertility with cultivation will give immense flowers and better results than very rich soil, which induces too much top growth. In winter cut the tops back to within four to six inches of the ground. Illustrated on last page.



## Hardy Evergreens



**Irish Juniper.**  
Excellent as a Tub-  
bed Specimen and  
on the Lawn

**E**VERGREENS produce an effect obtainable in no other way, and are now appreciated everywhere as indispensable for variety and effect. No trees add greater dignity and distinction. Besides their recognized value as specimen trees on the lawn, for screens, hedges and shelter from winter's winds, the taller growing varieties form ideal back-grounds for the showy flowering shrubs and trees of spring, the berries of autumn, the bright twigs of winter, or the light green, silver or golden growth of the smaller evergreens. Beautiful effects are obtained by planting in masses varieties that contrast finely in color, form and foliage, such as the Pines, Spruces, Arborvitae, Junipers and Biotas, the lower growing ones toward the front.

Our evergreens have been several times transplanted to secure an abundance of fibrous roots. When dug the roots are protected and they are taken to our specially constructed brick building and packed under cover in a moist atmosphere. When planting take care that the roots are not exposed to the air longer than necessary, for their sap being resinous, if allowed to harden, will not revive. Make sure that the earth is well firmed about the roots, no openings or air spaces being left, and keep the top soil slightly stirred about the tree for the first two years.

At these prices the roots will be carefully packed in damp shingle tow and hay. If wanted dug with a ball of earth sewed in burlap, add the following to prices quoted, to cover the cost of such: 1½ to 2 ft. or under, 10c each; \$1.00 per 10; 2 to 3 ft., 15c each; \$1.20 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; 4 to 5 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; and specify "baled and burlaped." Five of a kind at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 of a kind at 100 rate.

### Arborvitae, Chinese Golden Dwarf

**Biota aurea nana**—The new growth in the spring and latter summer is intense gold suffused with green, in winter becoming green to bronze green. Of superb shape, dwarf, compact habit, and unexcelled for lawn and cemetery use; very effective for window boxes and excellent tubbed where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants. Without a doubt the best of the dwarf golden arborvitae, admired by all lovers of the formal in evergreens, and rapidly gaining in popularity.

5 feet.....	\$4.50 each, \$40.00 per 10
4 feet.....	3.25 each, 30.00 per 10
3 feet.....	2.00 each, 20.00 per 10
2½ feet.....	1.50 each, 12.50 per 10
2 feet.....	1.25 each, 11.00 per 10
1½ feet.....	1.00 each, 9.00 per 10
1 foot.....	.70 each, 6.00 per 10

### Arborvitae, Chinese Golden

**Biota aurea conspicua**—The best of the large growing golden evergreens. A most beautiful arborvitae of the Oriental type, of compact, erect, symmetrical habit. The foliage is intense gold, some branches of an almost solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. Of taller and more rapid growth than the foregoing and very desirable and attractive where a good sized golden tree is wanted. Its golden color is well retained into winter.

6 to 7 feet.....	\$7.00 each, \$60.00 per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	4.50 each, 40.00 per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	2.50 each, 22.50 per 10
3½ to 4 feet.....	2.00 each, 18.00 per 10
3 to 3½ feet.....	1.50 each, 14.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00 each, 10.00 per 10

### Arborvitae, Hovey's Golden

A distinct, compact American seedling with numerous flat branches; light golden green foliage; dense and conical.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.80 each, \$7.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	.60 each, 5.00 per 10
1½ to 2 feet.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10

### Arborvitae, Pyramidal

A compact and narrowly pyramidal tree, with short branches densely covered with bright green foliage, in form an almost perfect column; very formal and attractive. Illustrated on page 13.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.75 each, \$6.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	.60 each, 5.00 per 10
1½ to 2 feet.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10
1 to 1½ feet.....	.35 each, 3.00 per 10

### Arborvitae, Siberian

A small, extremely hardy tree becoming broadly conical with age; very dense, dark green foliage, bluish-green below, its color well retained during winter; grows compact and shapely without shearing, yet endures it well, hence admirably adapted for hedges; an excellent small lawn tree.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.80 each, \$7.50 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	.65 each, 6.50 per 10
1½ to 2 feet.....	.40 each, 3.50 per 10
1 to 1½ feet.....	.35 each, 3.00 per 10



**Chinese Golden Dwarf Arborvitae**  
A perfect gem for large or small grounds



## Hardy Evergreens—Continued

### Arborvitae, Woodward Globe

A low compact form with deep green foliage assuming bronze tints in winter. A symmetrical globe in outline and of very striking appearance as individual specimens on lawns, in formal garden, and in window boxes or tubbed on porches.

24 to 30 inches.....	\$1.20 each, \$10.00 per 10
20 to 24 inches.....	.80 each, 6.00 per 10
16 to 20 inches.....	.70 each, 5.00 per 10
12 to 16 inches.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10

### Juniper, Irish

Its finely cut bluish-green foliage is highly attractive and its form in pleasing contrast with the globe and bush evergreens; a dense, slender columnar tree with numerous upright branches closely surrounding the body; quick growing, formal and striking in outline and very effective in Italian and landscape gardening.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.90	\$8.00	
3 to 4 feet.....	.70	6.00	\$50.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00

### Juniper, Savin

Thickly branched, low and spreading with very dense dark green foliage. A favorite where a tree out of the ordinary is desired, especially for rock gardens and window boxes.

3 to 4 feet spread.....	\$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet spread.....	.90 each, 8.00 per 10
1½ to 2 feet spread.....	.65 each, 6.00 per 10

### Pine, White

A tall, stately tree with regular whorls of horizontal branches, forming a symmetrical, pyramidal crown; soft bluish-green leaves in 5's, 2 to 4 or 3½ to 5 inches long; cones 3 to 5 inches long. Of rapid growth, the most beautiful of our native pines and retains its color well during winter.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	.90 each, 8.00 per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	.60 each, 5.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10
1½ to 2 feet.....	.40 each, 3.00 per 10

### Spruce, Black Hills

Tall and picturesque with spreading branches; foliage



Trees "Balled and Burlaped"

Pyramidal Arborvitae (center), Woodward Globe Arborvitae (left), Chinese Golden Dwarf Arborvitae (right).

dark green, ½ to 1 inch long. Very similar to Norway spruce but withstands cold and drouth better.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.75 each, \$6.50 per 10
1½ to 2 feet.....	.40 each, 3.50 per 10
1 to 1½ feet.....	.30 each, 2.50 per 10

### Spruce, Colorado Blue

Very richly colored foliage of a silvery-blue sheen. Its form and striking appearance make it unquestionably the finest lawn tree extant.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$4.00 each
1½ to 2 feet.....	3.00 each

### Spruce, Colorado, Green Type

Form and habit like above but foliage is green.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.75 each
1½ to 2 feet.....	.60 each

## Hardy Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

THESE beautiful trees and plants are quite as necessary to finished planting effects as many classes more extensively planted. No garden or landscape is complete without them and many such would be greatly enhanced by their more extensive use, more noticeably in winter. A northern exposure should be selected as a planting site to prevent or moderate the direct rays of the sun. If such a situation is not at hand, partial shade is satisfactory, and under either of these conditions greener foliage with more luster is produced. A cool, moist soil, though well drained, is best, and a slight covering of forest leaves will keep the roots nearer the proper temperature.

**Tree Box (Buxus arborescens)**—A small tree or shrub with small, glossy green foliage thickly covering the many short branches, and possessing a peculiar fragrance.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet, medium bushy.....	.50c	\$4.00	\$...
6 to 8 in., for lining out hedges.....	.10c	.70	5.00

**Willow-Leaved Box (Buxus salicifolia)**—This beautiful Boxwood has oval dark green leaves and possesses a clearer, darker luster than any of the nine varieties in our collection; also withstands sunlight best. Upright growth.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in., bushy.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	
12 to 18 in., bushy.....	.60	5.00	
6 to 8 in., for lining out hedges.....	.10	.80	\$6.00

**Holly, American (Ilex opaca)**—A very handsome evergreen tree, familiarly known as Christmas Holly. Among its spiny green leaves are borne clusters of bright red berries. Very desirable. Should be planted in groups



The well-known Christmas Holly

to produce berries. Most of the leaves should be removed from Hollies and Magnolias when transplanting.

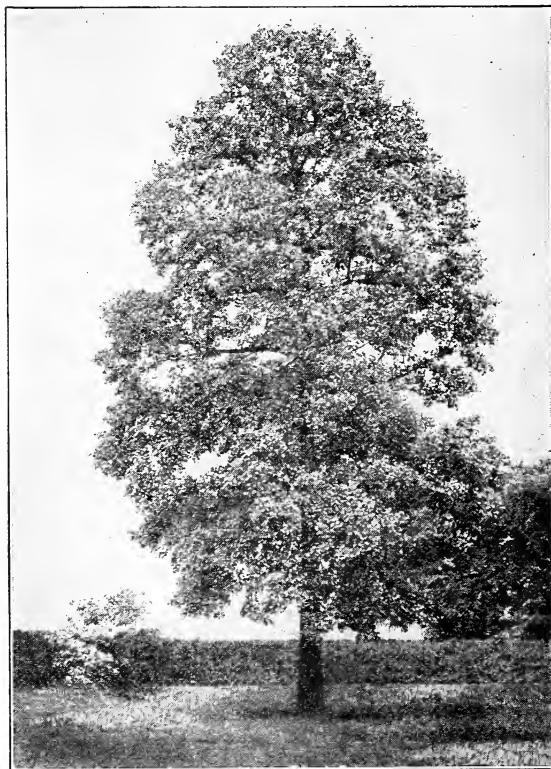
8 to 10 feet.....	\$5.00 each, \$45.00 per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	2.50 each, 22.50 per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	1.00 each, 9.00 per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	.60 each, 5.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10

## Broad Leaved Evergreens—Continued

**Adam's Needle** (*Yucca filamentosa*)—A stately plant, forming an immense tuft or cluster of long, narrow or blade-like needle-tipped leaves, from which rise a majestic flower stem 4 to 6 feet high, crowned with a profusion of large, drooping, creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers. Bold and imposing in appearance. Strong plants, 15c each, 80c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

**Magnolia Grandiflora** (Southern Magnolia or Bull Bay)—A stately tree of the South with large evergreen leaves, thick and glossy. Large waxy white, fragrant flowers. Tender north.  
3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00 each

## Shade Trees



The Tulip Tree is well named for its flowers

**A** HOUSE, no matter how elaborate, surrounded by a bare yard, is as yet unattractive. One thinks of it simply as a house. Planting transforms it into a home. Be it ever so modest, if the house nestles delightfully beneath tall trees, under which there stretches a broad expanse of lawn with shrubs and brightly colored flowers attractively arranged at the borders, a few of the lower growing shrubs at bare corners of the house and along blank wall spaces and vines to drape the porch, it at once appeals to the imagination and the sense of fitness. We say it looks home-like and makes one want to live there.

To secure these results, start now. Every year's delay is a year lost. Shade trees are the foundation of all other planting. Some rapid growers, such as Norway Poplar, Sycamore and Tulip Tree may be used. Some of these should be arranged so they may be removed when the Sugar Maple and the stately Elm attain size. And much of the pleasure in planting will come from the additions you make from year to year—a shade tree here, a group of shrubs there and a bed or border of perennials yonder.

Planting Hints—To do their best trees should have reasonably fertile soil, such as would grow good crops. When set along graded streets from which the top soil has been removed or if for any reason the soil is poor, dig a large hole and fill with rich earth a large hole and fill with rich earth such as good garden soil. If underlaid with a dense hardpan loosen it up with a small charge of some slow acting dynamite, thus providing drainage and opportunity for the roots to go deeper. The trunks of large trees should be partially protected from sun the first summer. Prune when planting, usually about one-third. Ordinarily the leader or central shoot should not be cut back severely, and it is often unnecessary at all unless to make the head more dense.

Five of a kind at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 of a kind at 100 rate. Large trees above 8 feet will usually be pruned back unless otherwise ordered. Cal. designates caliper or diameter near the ground. These trees are nursery grown, which gives better shaped trees and a better root system than those dug from the forests, hence better results.

### Chestnut

In addition to being a handsome shade tree it bears nuts of excellent quality and the burrs are very ornamental; very attractive when in bloom.

4 to 5 feet.....\$0.45 each, \$4.00 per 10  
3 to 4 feet......30 each, 2.50 per 10

### Catalpa Speciosa, Western Catalpa

Rapidly becomes a large tree; very hardy; leaves large, dark green, heart shaped; flowers white, dotted reddish and violet, in panicles, followed by long seed pods  
2 to 2½ inch caliper.....\$0.70 each, \$6.00 per 10  
1½ to 2 inch caliper......50 each, 4.00 per 10  
1 to 1½ inch caliper......35 each, 3.00 per 10

Dogwood—See shrubs, page 17.

### Elm, American White

A large and stately tree with long, graceful drooping branches. Leaves oblong, dark green, turning pale yellow in autumn. The well known Elm of our American forests and one of the best trees for street, lawn, landscape and park planting. Perhaps the most rapid in growth of the hard wooded trees and easily transplanted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2½ to 3 inch caliper.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	-----
2 to 2½ inch caliper.....	1.00	9.00	-----
1½ to 2 inch caliper.....	.75	6.00	-----
1 to 1½ inch caliper.....	.50	4.00	\$30.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	3.00	25.00





## Shade Trees—Continued

## Elm, Cork

Branches curiously corky-winged.

1 to 1½ inch caliper.....	\$0.50 each, \$4.50 per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	.40 each, 3.00 per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	.30 each, 2.50 per 10

## Hackberry; Nettle Tree

Bright shiny green medium sized leaves; crown broad and graceful; thrives in almost any soil, even in dry situations; transplants easily; vigorous.

1½ to 2 inch caliper.....	\$0.75 each, \$6.00 per 10
1 to 1½ inch caliper.....	.60 each, 5.00 per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	.40 each, 3.50 per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	.30 each, 2.50 per 10

## American Linden; Basswood

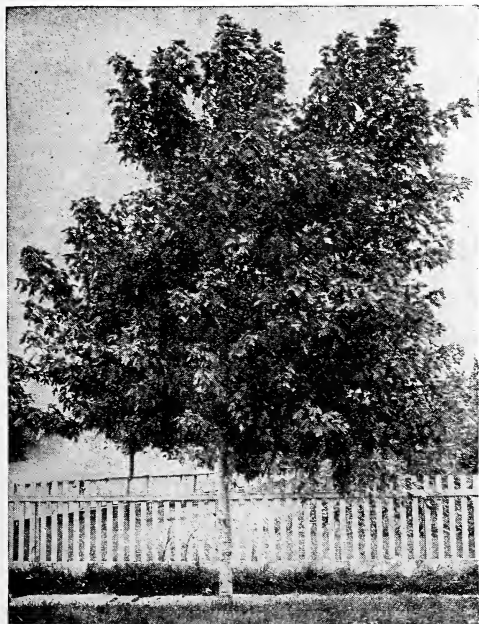
A broad, round topped tree, grand for street or lawn. Heart shaped bright green leaves fading to yellow in autumn. Fragrant creamy-white flowers.

1 to 1½ inch caliper.....	\$0.75 each, \$6.50 per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	.60 each, 5.00 per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	.40 each, 3.50 per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	.30 each, 2.50 per 10

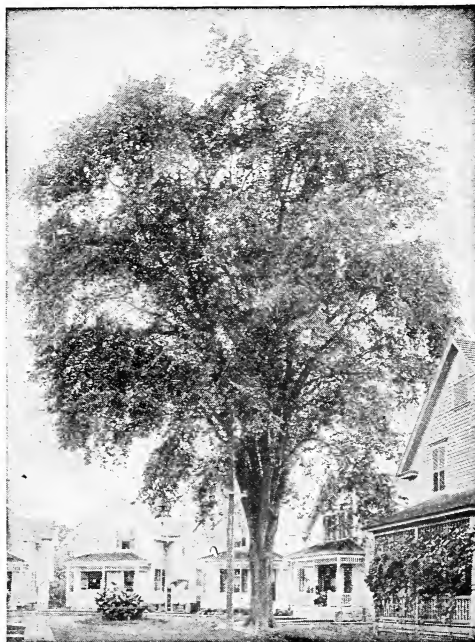
## Sugar Maple; Hard or Rock Maple

A very stately tree, thriving in almost any soil. Its dense symmetrical crown and beautiful foliage at once pronounce it the best of its class for lawn, street or avenue planting. It has a picturesque beauty all its own in early spring when the entire tree is covered with its golden yellow flowers. Leaves three to five lobed, dark green above, pale beneath, in autumn assuming most beautiful shades of yellow, orange and scarlet. Deeply rooted, allowing grass to grow freely about the trunk.

1½ to 2 in. cal.....	\$1.25 each, \$12.00 per 10
1¼ to 1½ in. cal.....	1.00 each, 9.00 per 10
1 to 1¼ in. cal.....	.75 each, 6.50 per 10
¾ to 1 in. cal.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	.40 each, 3.00 per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	.30 each, 2.50 per 10



The Soft or Silver Maple Gives Quick Shade



American Elm, the most rapid in growth of the hard wooded trees. (See page 14)

## Norway Maple

A large, handsome tree with spreading branches and a compact, round head. Foliage deep green and shining, turning pale yellow in autumn; flowers yellowish-green.

1½ in. cal., 8 to 10 ft.....	\$1.25 each, \$12.00 per 10
1¼ in. cal., 6 to 8 ft.....	1.00 each, 9.00 per 10
1 in. cal., 5 to 6 ft.....	.70 each, 6.00 per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	.40 each, 3.50 per 10

## Soft, White or Silver Maple

Of much more rapid growth than most trees, and very effective when quick shade is desired. Well known and widely planted. Leaves deeply five lobed, bright green above, silvery white beneath, becoming pale yellow in autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ in. cal.....	\$1.00	\$8.00	-----
1½ to 2 in. cal.....	.70	6.00	\$45.00
1 to 1½ in. cal.....	.40	3.00	25.00

## Pin Oak

A handsome tree with drooping branches, forming a broadly pyramidal crown; leaves deeply 5 to 7 lobed, glossy dark green with autumn tones of deep and brilliant crimson, brown and bronze.

2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	\$1.75 each, \$15.00 per 10
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	1.25 each, 10.00 per 10
1 to 1½ in. caliper.....	1.00 each, 9.00 per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	.60 each, 5.00 per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	.40 each, 3.50 per 10

## White Oak

A spreading, towering species with rugged, massive trunk and branches; trunk light gray; leaves highly colored red when unfolding, bright green at maturity, in autumn purple and red, falling tardily, sometimes not till spring. One of the finest oaks for lawn or park.

1½ to 2 inch caliper.....	\$1.25 each, \$11.50 per 10
1 to 1½ inch caliper.....	1.00 each, 9.00 per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	.50 each, 4.50 per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	.40 each, 3.50 per 10

## Shade Trees—Continued



**Sugar or Hard Maple** has a beauty all its own

### Plane Tree, American Sycamore

A very large and lofty tree with massive branches forming a round head. In winter its whitish mottled

trunk presents a striking effect; of very rapid growth. An excellent street tree, withstanding city conditions.

2	to 2½ inch caliper	\$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10
1½	to 2 inch caliper	.75 each, 6.00 per 10
1	to 1½ in. cal. 6 to 8 ft	.50 each, 4.00 per 10
6	to 8 ft., under 1 inch	.40 each, 3.00 per 10
4	to 6 feet	.30 each, 2.50 per 10

### Norway Poplar

"The Sudden Saw Log," will no doubt supplant the Carolina Poplar, which it resembles in general appearance but is of even more rapid growth and seems to hold its leaves better in the fall. Perhaps the most rapid growing hardy tree and much used in laying out new city additions and wherever quick shade is wanted.

1½	to 2 inch caliper	\$0.75 each, \$6.50 per 10
1	to 1½ inch caliper	.50 each, 4.00 per 10
6	to 8 feet	.30 each, 2.50 per 10
4	to 6 feet	.25 each, 2.00 per 10

### Sweet Gum

The leaves resemble those of the maple but are more star shaped and a beautiful glossy green, becoming a deep purplish crimson in autumn; corky bark; beautiful in all stages of growth, and particularly handsome and striking in autumn.

1 inch caliper	\$0.60 each, \$5.00 per 10
5 to 6 feet	.35 each, 3.00 per 10

### Tulip Tree

Yellow Poplar; *Liriodendron tulipifera*—A magnificent native of tall pyramidal habit and very rapid growth; leaves four lobed, light green and lustrous, in autumn pale yellow and orange. Well named for its cup-shaped flowers, greenish-yellow blotched with orange, resembling a tulip.

2½	to 3 in. cal	\$2.50 each, \$22.50 per 10
2	to 2½ in. cal	1.75 each, 15.00 per 10
1½	to 2 in. cal	1.25 each, 10.00 per 10
1	to 1½ in. cal	.75 each, 6.00 per 10
6	to 8 feet	.60 each, 5.00 per 10
4	to 6 feet	.50 each, 4.00 per 10

## Hardy Flowering Shrubs

**T**HE early days of spring are brightened and made cheerful by the great masses of Golden Bell, often blooming here in March. And by a proper selection of shrubs a succession of flowers can be had from April to September. Then follows the Hardy Chrysanthemum, the glory of autumn. Flowering shrubs make a beautiful display in a year or two, giving the lawn an attractive, finished appearance, and should be used freely in laying out new grounds. There is hardly a lawn which their more extensive use would not improve. They appear to best advantage planted in groups along the boundaries or division line of properties, at the edges or corners of lawns, at the foundations of buildings, and along walks and drives. Usually mass plantings should be irregular in outline and contain more than one species. As a rule individual specimens should not be too much scattered. Cut back about one-third when planting. Little pruning is required in subsequent years, except to remove weak branches and keep up a new growth. Those blooming before midsummer, such as Deutzia, Golden Bell, Lilac, Weigela and Spiras Van Houttei and Thunbergii, should be pruned after blooming. Late bloomer such as Althea and Hydrangea should be pruned in early spring.

Five of a kind at the 10 rate; less than 5 at each rate; 50 of a kind at 100 rate.

### Althea (Rose of Sharon)

**Althea; Rose of Sharon**—Stately shrubs of upright habit, attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet; valuable as single specimens and as screens and hedges, particularly where soil and arid climate do not permit the use of many other shrubs. The blossoms, which resemble the hollyhock in form but more refined and not so large, appear in abundance in late summer when few other shrubs are in bloom, and make a good cut flower. The foliage is a fine dark green. The newer varieties are much improved in size and color.

**Ardens**—Double violet.

**Althea Banner**—Double pink and white; a robust grower and free bloomer.

**Althea Boule de Feu**—The best double red.

**Althea Chas. Breton**—Fine single violet.

**Althea Duchess de Brabant**—Double Red.

**Althea Double White.**

**Althea Elegantissima**—Double pink and white.

**Althea Jeanne d'Arc**—Double pure white.

**Althea Lady Stanley**—Double bluish white with crimson center.

**Althea Pearl**—Double white.

**Althea Rubra plena**—Double red.

**Althea Snowdrift**—Single pure white.

**Althea Totus albus**—Fine single pure white, beautifully formed and very desirable.

**Prices of Althea described above.**

3	to 4 feet	\$0.35 each, \$3.00 per 10
1½	to 3 feet	.25 each, 2.00 per 10
	Mailing size, postpaid	.20 each, 2.00 per 10



## Hardy Flowering Shrubs—Continued

### Barberry, Thunberg's or Japanese

Of dwarf, dense, spreading habit with graceful spiny branches and small, beautiful green leaves coloring brilliantly in autumn, a mingling of bronze and crimson. Inconspicuous creamy-white flowers followed by scarlet berries remaining during the winter. It thrives in any ordinary soil, forms a nicely shaped specimen plant, and is also admirably adapted for low hedges, borders or edges. Rarely reaches over 4 feet and may be kept to 2 or 3 feet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.50
12 to 18 inches.....	.15	1.00	8.00
6 to 12 inches.....	.10	.60	5.00

### Calycanthus Floridus

**Sweet scented Shrub**—An unique old garden favorite, valued for its odd, double, spicily fragrant chocolate red flowers; twigs reddish, leaves glossy dark green; thrives in sun or shade.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.25 each, \$2.00 per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	.20 each, 1.50 per 10

### Deutzias

Few shrubs have the delicate beauty of the Deutzias, and they deserve a wide acquaintance for their profusion of flowers. Gracilis and Lemoine are particularly suited to planting in front of tall growing shrubs, or where a dwarf shrub is wanted.

**Deutzia Gracilis**—A small shrub with slender, often arching branches and single pure white flowers as delicate as Lily of the Valley, in graceful nodding racemes in early spring. 25c each.

**Deutzia, Lemoine's**—A small shrub with spreading branches, becoming about three feet tall; flowers pure white, single, in broad clusters in early spring. 25c each.

**Deutzia Pride of Rochester**—In early spring the bush is fairly covered with dainty double tassel-like flowers in racemes 4 to 6 inches long, white with the outer petals tinted rose, in a setting of deep green foliage. A vigorous, tall, upright shrub of easy culture, thriving in any well drained soil. Under the most adverse conditions it will give a fair show of bloom, but place it in a position where it has room to develop and you will be amply rewarded with a profusion of flowers.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.30 each, \$2.50 per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	.25 each, 2.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	.20 each, 1.50 per 10

### Dogwood

**Dogwood, Flowering** (Cornus Florida)—In early spring before the leaves appear the entire tree is white with its showy flowers 3 inches in diameter and curiously blotched with pink. The flowers are followed by scarlet berries. Autumnal foliage deep red. A large shrub or small tree, growing to a height of 10 to 15, rarely 30 feet, of fine form and very desirable. Succeeds in partial shade.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.70 each, \$6.00 per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	.35 each, 3.00 per 10

**Dogwood, Red Twigged**—An upright shrub, valued for its bright blood red twigs, especially in early spring; flowers creamy white in numerous small flat topped clusters; fruit light blue or bluish white. 35c each.

### Golden Bell

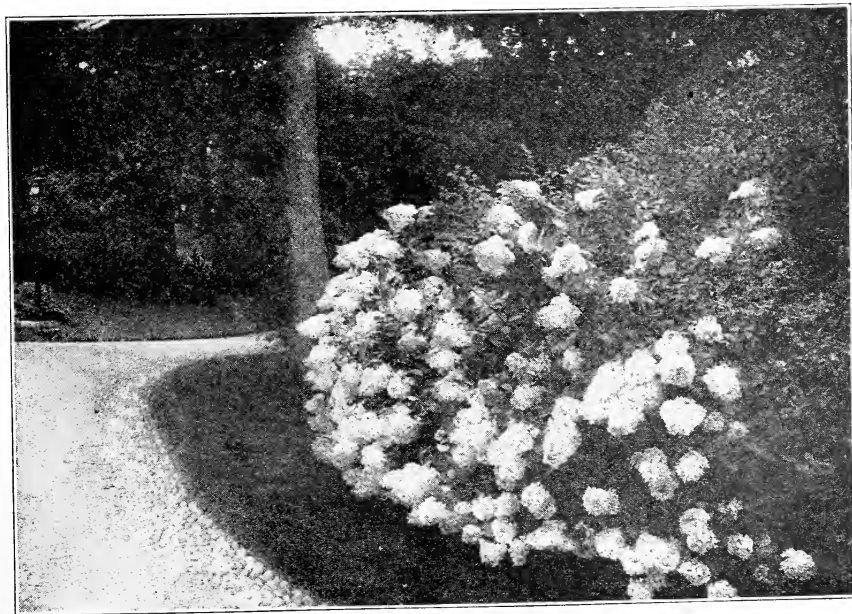
One of the first flowers to let us know that spring is here. They are easily grown in almost any kind of garden soil, have handsome, clean foliage which is remarkably free from insects and remains unchanged until late in the fall.

**Golden Bell** (Forsythia viridissima)—One of the most welcome sights of early spring with its masses of golden yellow flowers, even before the leaves are developed; it deserves a place in all collections. Erect in habit with green bark and dark green foliage; usually seen in shrubbery borders and mass plantings, but makes a nice specimen shrub.

4 to 5 feet.....	40c each, \$3.50 per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	30c each, 2.50 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	25c each, 2.00 per 10

**Golden Bell, Weeping** (Forsythia suspensa)—A very graceful, drooping form of the above, very free flowering and highly effective planted on banks or retaining walls where the branches droop naturally; sometimes trained up a wall 5 or 6 feet, or in front of the piazza and its long branches allowed to sweep the ground.

4 to 5 feet.....	40c each, \$3.00 per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	30c each, 2.50 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	25c each, 2.00 per 10



The Most Popular of the Hydrangeas, *Paniculata Grandiflora*



## Hardy Flowering Shrubs—Continued

## Hydrangea

**Hydrangea Hills of Snow or Everblooming**—This hydrangea becomes a good sized shrub to which the name Hills of Snow may well be applied—a profusion of large snow-white flowers turning green instead of bronze as do other hydrangeas. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil and thrives in partial shade but does best in full sun. It blooms from June till August when the following variety begins.

Strong field grown plants.....40c each, \$3.00 per 10

**Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora**—A good variety to follow Hills of Snow, blooming profusely in August and September when few other shrubs are in bloom. It produces the largest flower heads of any of the hardy shrubs. Allowed to grow naturally it assumes stately proportions, reaching a height of seven feet, and during the hot months is covered with its great pyramidal panicles, white on opening, assuming rose and bronze tints on the sunny side, and drooping gracefully of their own weight. Close pruning in early spring will increase the size of the panicles but, of course, reduce their number. The most popular hydrangea, and easily grown.

2 to 3 feet.....30c each, \$2.50 per 10

1½ to 2 feet.....25c each, 2.00 per 10

## Honeysuckle. Bush

**Bush Honeysuckle**—Handsome in flower, showy in fruit, and ornamental in its bluish-green foliage, has everything to commend it. As a specimen shrub it assumes the proportions of a small tree, and will form an oval, symmetrical bush, covered in early June with its beautiful pink and white flowers, which give way later to pretty reddish berries. This fruit literally covers the shrub, making one wonder whether it is more attractive when in bloom or when bearing its berries.—Jephtha Freyling, in Magazine Flowers. Blooms in May here. 25c each.

## Jasmine

**Yellow Jasmine**—A shrub with slender, graceful branches and small, starry yellow flowers which open during the mild days in very early spring, often in January in sheltered situations. Planted on a bank or at the head of a terrace its fountain-like growth is very attractive. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.



The name Mock Orange is almost a sufficient description

## Lilacs

**Persian Lilac**—For wealth of bloom and fragrance in the early spring, no shrub can displace the lilac. There are scores of new lilacs, double and single, in various shades, but the Persian holds its own with the best of them. It is a surer and freer bloomer than the common varieties, each branch being loaded in June with great purple clusters. Either in groups of shrubbery or planted as a specimen, this lilac is a magnificent bush, forming a pyramid of bloom which is the admiration of all.—Jephtha Freyling, Magazine Flowers. Pale lilac. Blooms here in May.

3 to 4 feet.....35c each, \$3.00 per 10

2 to 3 feet.....25c each, 2.00 per 10

**White Lilac**—1½ to 2 feet, 25c each.

—2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

—3 to 4 feet, 45c each.

## Mock Orange

The name is almost a sufficient description. It will grow in sun or shade and can be depended upon to furnish a profusion of pure white four-petaled flowers, which clothe its branches for almost their entire length in late spring or early summer. Of vigorous habit, thriving in almost any well drained soil and forming a large bush 12 to 15 feet high in a few years, or can be kept lower by pruning, which should be done after flowering.

Each Per 10

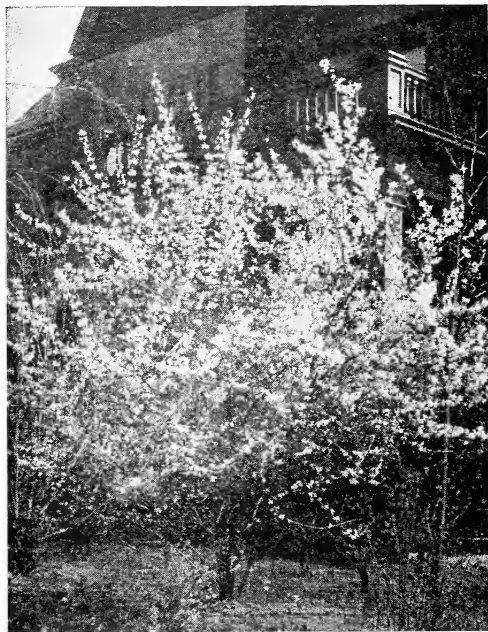
3 to 4 feet.....\$0.25 \$ 2.00

2 to 3 feet......20 1.50

1 to 2 feet......15 1.25

**Double Mock Orange (Philadelphus dianthiflorus)**—A variety with semi-double flowers of good size and substance.

**Large Flowered Mock Orange (P. grandiflorus)**—A tall variety with very large, pure white, very showy flowers, later than the following.



Golden Bell, one of the first flowers to let us know spring is here



## Hardy Flowering Shrubs—Continued

### Mock Orange—Continued

**Sweet Scented Mock Orange** (*P. coronarius*)—Creamy white, very fragrant flowers in profusion.

### Privet for Hedging

**Privet, California**—This most popular hedge plant is of a free, upright growth, with glossy dark green leaves. Nearly evergreen in the Southern states. Also used for single specimens for terrace, hall or porch decoration. For hedges set in trenches, the smaller sizes 8 inches apart, the larger 10 to 12 inches. Prune to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground when planting, severely the next one or two seasons, after that to maintain the height and shape desired.

2 to 3 feet.....	75c per 10, \$5.00 per 100
1½ to 2 feet.....	50c per 10, 3.50 per 100
1 to 1½ feet.....	35c per 10, 2.50 per 100

**Privet, Amour River of the North**—A rapid growing variety with small pleasing foliage, resembling California Privet in habit, but somewhat more spreading and much hardier and especially valuable in sections where California freezes back.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.20 per 10, \$9.00 per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00 per 10, 7.50 per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	.80 per 10, 6.00 per 100
1½ to 2 feet.....	.60 per 10, 4.50 per 100
1 to 1½ feet.....	.45 per 10, 3.00 per 100

### Snowball

**Snowball**—One of the old-time garden favorites. A hardy shrub bearing an abundance of handsome, showy white flowers in large, globular clusters.

2 to 3 feet.....	25c each, \$2.50 per 10
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### Spirea

Few shrubs lend themselves to every situation or condition as well as Spireas, showy, free flowering shrubs of easiest culture and covering a considerable blooming period from spring into summer. They are valuable for garden, lawn and landscape planting, being

graceful, compact and hardy, preferring sunny situations.

### Prices of Spirea except A. Waterer:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	12.00
1½ to 2 feet.....	.20	1.50	10.00

**Spirea Fontenaysii alba**—Upright in growth with small willow-like leaves and white flowers in finger-like panicles in summer.

**Spirea Billardi**—Of upright growth with bright pink flowers in dense finger-like panicles 5 to 8 inches long in summer, and from time to time till fall if cut back liberally as they fade.

**Spirea Golden (Golden Ninebark)**—A very striking variety, splendid for producing bright foliage effects or for screens, with its bright golden yellow leaves, changing in summer to bronze or yellow. Flowers very numerous in clusters along the branches.

**Spirea Reevesiana Double**—Very similar to Van Houttei, except the flowers are double, habit more upright though arching gracefully, and blooms later. The two make excellent companion shrubs.

**Spirea Van Houttei; Van Houttei's Bridal Wreath**—Beautiful at any season, when in bloom in early to late spring its dense drifts of white flower wreaths on arching branches are singularly graceful. The foliage is a pleasing dark green, bluish beneath, coloring beautifully in autumn. It makes an excellent informal hedge and a fine specimen plant. Withal a grand shrub and indispensable for lawn and landscape.

**Spirea Anthony Waterer**—Its dark crimson flowers, borne in large flat-topped heads, appear in great profusion all summer if cut off as they fade. Of dwarf habit, rarely exceeding 3 feet. The leaves at the tips of the new growth are often pink or light yellow. 25c each.



Spirea Van Houttei, a fountain of white in May



## Hardy Shrubs—Continued

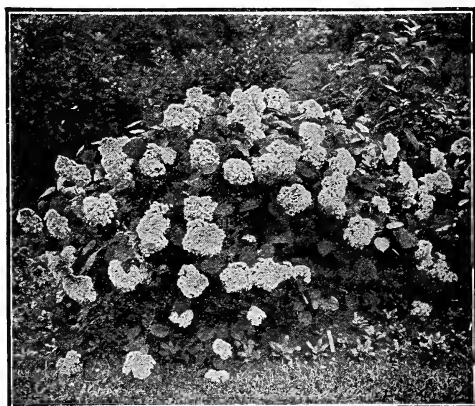
### Summer Lilac, Butterfly Bush

(*Buddleia Variabilis Magnifica*)

So named from the resemblance of the flowers to the lilacs and because it seems to attract butterflies. Plants set out in the spring will bloom nicely the same summer, and the flowers increase greatly in number during the succeeding years. When established it usually begins in June and continues blooming until frost. Its long graceful stems terminate in tapering of finger-like panicles of beautiful lilac-colored miniature flowers borne by the hundreds on flower heads often 10 inches long. It is rather semi-herbaceous, that is, in some localities dies down to the ground in winter and comes up in the spring, hence, while hardy is benefited by a mulch. Strong plants, 35c each, 3 for \$1.00.

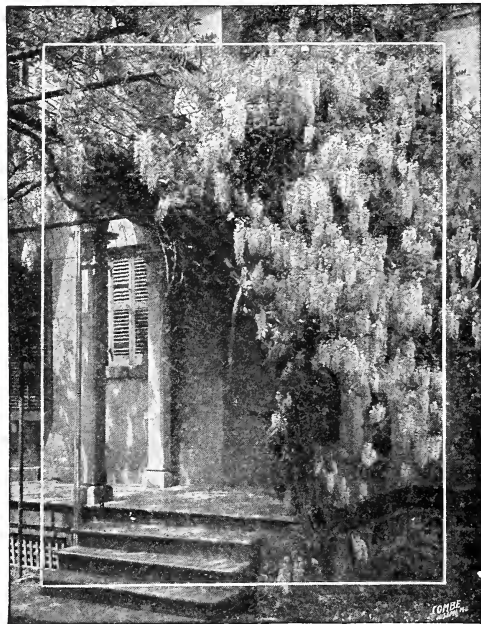
### Weigela

**Weigela**—In late spring is covered with large trumpet-shaped flowers in clusters along the branches, making a charming shrub, and the flowers are good for cutting. It is showy as a specimen plant and almost a necessity in mass planting and shrubbery borders. They reach a height of 6 feet or may be kept to any height desired. Pruning should be done after flowering. Rose color.  
2 to 3 feet.....\$0.25 each, \$2.00 per 10  
1½ to 2 feet......20 each, 1.50 per 10



This Hydrangea is well named Hills of Snow

## Desirable Hardy Vines



Wistaria is excellent for porch or pergola, 25c each

Fill with good garden soil mixed with the soil from an old hot bed, well rotted manure, or soil from the woods, containing a liberal amount of rotted vegetable matter. It should be rich but not very heavily manured as that may induce too rank a growth.

These are good outdoor grown vines and not to be confused with the small plants sold at low prices. Five of a kind at the ten rate, less at each rate.

### Akebia

**Akebia quinata**—A Japanese vine of great merit with pleasing, dainty, five-fingered foliage, and odd-purplish-blue flowers with three cup-shaped petals; well suited to porches because of the delicacy of its foliage and its freedom from insects. 15c each.

American Ivy; Ampelopsis—See Ivy.

**VINES** are nature's drapery, so when using them about the house and grounds treat them as drapery. Do not spread them out, covering openings where light should have free access, but confine them instead to their true function of softening the lines of columns, balustrades and cornices, leaving open spaces where open spaces come, and framing the view of lawn or street or field, as you look from your porch or windows, with a succession of leafy borders.—Grace Tabor.

In addition to their use about the house, you can with good effect follow nature's example of throwing drapery of vines with a lavish hand over the unsightly. Perhaps there are old dead trees, unsightly in their present form, yet to remove them would leave a gap not readily filled. Why not cover them with Clematis paniculata, Bittersweet, Wistaria or the Trumpet creeper? In many gardens there are fences that may be made beautiful and at the same time serve as a screen. The bare pergola is neither useful nor attractive, but when vine-clad and shady it brings a tone and dignity into the garden which is invaluable. It is then by no means necessary to have it elaborate, rustic effects often being the best.

When planting about the house, remember that the dirt thrown from the foundation is often the poorest. Remove it to a distance of three feet and a depth of two feet or more.

### Bittersweet

**Bittersweet, Climbing**—A high climbing vine that deserves more general cultivation; broad bright green leaves and orange-yellow seed covering which slit open at maturity, revealing the scarlet berries which remain during winter; a twining vine, of rapid growth, and thrives in sun or shade. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.





## Desirable Hardy Vines—Continued

**Cross Vine (Evergreen)**

**Cross Vine**—A handsome climber with waxy evergreen leaves and reddish-orange and yellow trumpet shaped flowers. 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

**Hardy Clematis**

Graceful, free growing vines, well adapted for trailing on balconies, porches etc., or for covering pergolas, walls and fences. A loamy, fertile soil should be given them and it should be frequently enriched. In early spring cut away all weak branches and train on a support to prevent whipping in the breeze, as splitting of the bark by twisting is often fatal.

**Clematis Henryii**—Abundant, large, creamy-white, fragrant flowers, often 3 to 5 inches across. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

**Clematis Jackmanii**—Velvety purple; free flowering and the most popular of the large-flowering kinds. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

**Clematis Mad. Edouard Andre**—Large violet red; strong and vigorous. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

**Clematis paniculata; Japanese Clematis; Japanese Virgin's Bower**—One of the most beautiful hardy vines with its thousands of pure white small star-shaped flowers in large panicles, fairly covering the upper portion of the plant, followed by silvery, feathery seed pods; deliciously fragrant, resembling the English Hawthorn. A rapid grower, quickly reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet and spreading out when trained on wires. Perfectly hardy. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

**SPECIAL**—One each of above four Clematis for \$1.20.

**Euonymus (Evergreen)**

**Euonymus, Variegated (E. radicans variegata)**—A very graceful evergreen vine with glossy wax-like foliage rather larger than boxwood, rich green variegated with silvery white; it clings by means of rootlets and is particularly suited to covering northern exposures of brick or stone. Of very dense growth and covers the space smoothly. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

**Euonymus, Green (E. radicans)**—Like the above but without the variegation of foliage; excellent for low walls, gate posts and such. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

**Honeysuckle**

**Honeysuckle, Halls Japan**—Almost evergreen; deliciously fragrant white flowers becoming yellow; blooms in summer and at intervals till fall; a very strong grower, reaching a height of 15 feet, excellent for the porch, a ground cover, and for covering a wall, stone fence or other object. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

**Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant**—Flowers bright red, buff inside. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

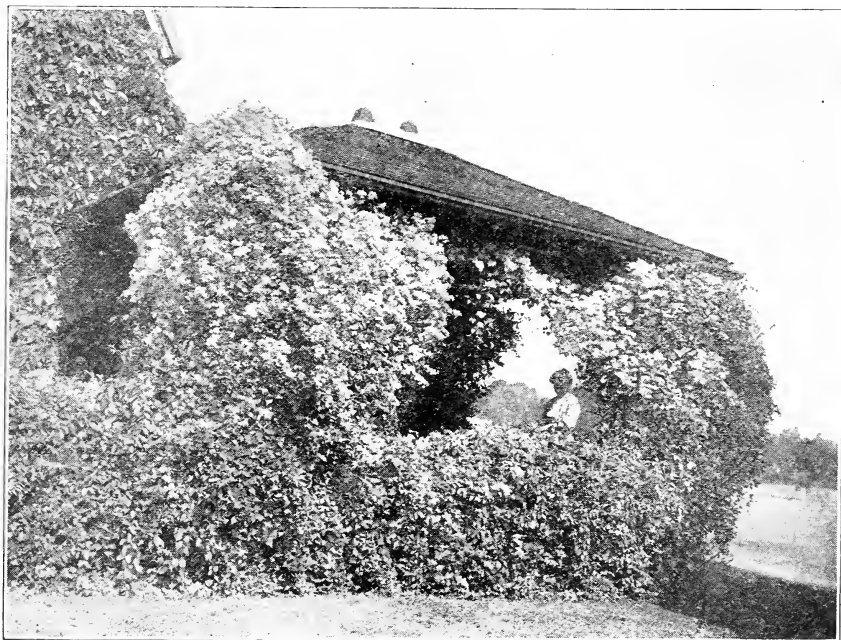
**Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet**—Long, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in profusion; very showy; excellent for porches; remains green here almost until Christmas. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

**Ivy**

**American Ivy; Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis quinquefolia)**—For covering woodwork, fences, softening old tree trunks, and covering arbors or pergolas it is excellent, especially with Clematis paniculata to furnish flowers and fragrance in late summer. Of rapid growth, clinging to anything it touches; of informal habit and most adaptable for natural effects; five-fingered foliage, very brilliant in autumn; berries blue. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

**Boston or Japanese Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii)**—A graceful vine clinging closely by means of disc-bearing tendrils and requiring considerable force to tear it away; hence no straggling growth are seen hanging down; leaves three-lobed, bright green in early spring, becoming dark green and in autumn bright and dark red and orange. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

**English Ivy (Hedera helix)**—A grand high climbing evergreen vine with wax-like dark green leaves of exquisite outline and beauty, usually 3 to 5 lobed; very hardy, clings closely, grows rapidly, and will soon cover an expanse of brick, stone or wood; best on northern exposures; when it attains age its broad heads of yellowish flowers are quite attractive; forms a splendid ground cover, especially in shady places where grass will not grow, at the bases of houses, between foundation and path, or as boundary lines, to which the long, plant stems readily lend themselves. 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.



The fragrance of Clematis paniculata resembles that of the English Hawthorn



## Desirable Hardy Vines—Continued

## Kudzu Vine

**Kudzu Vine**—Perhaps the most rapid growing hardy vine, and useful for quick effect, either for screens or covering buildings; very large, bold leaves; rosy-purple flowers, resembling the Wistaria, pleasingly fragrant. 20c each, \$1.80 per 10.

## Silk Vine

**Silk Vine**—A vigorous high climbing twining vine, reaching a height of 40 feet if afforded opportunity; handsome shiny deep green leaves; brownish-purple flowers; well suited for covering arbors or pergolas, trellis work and trunks of trees; thrives in any well drained soil; prefers sunny situations. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

## Trumpet Vine

**Trumpet Vine** (*Tecoma radicans*)—Very showy with its clusters of large orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers in summer and effective almost anywhere if there is something to be covered—among rocks, over arbors, for brightening hedges or climbing over old trees or ruins. A stout, high climber, clinging by means of rootlets. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

## Wistaria

Wistaries are among the best of vines for porch, arbor or trellis. A very pretty effect is produced by training along the eaves of the porch, or following the eaves around the house, after the Japanese style. Wistarias will live in rather dry and sandy but prefer deep rich earth. Unless pruned when planted they are likely to be slow in starting.

**Wistaria, White**—An attractive and rapid grower with numerous pendulous clusters of white, pea-shaped flowers. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.



American Beauty, the most grandly beautiful

**Wistaria, Purple**—The well-known variety with lilac-purple flowers. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

**Wistaria Magnifica**—Dense cluster of lilac flowers with a yellow spot; excellent. 25c each.

**Wistaria Multijuga; Japanese Wistaria**—Flowers light purple in loose drooping racemes, sometimes 2 feet long. 35c each.

## Hardy Water Lilies

**A**LL THAT is necessary to have water lilies blooming all summer is water, sun and fertile soil. Everyone that has a pond, stream or even room on the lawn for a concrete basin can have beautiful water lilies in abundance. There should be a foot of soil and a foot or more of water. The best soil is rotted vegetable matter from swamps or ponds, mixed with about one-third of well rotted manure, or the top soil from an old pasture, mixed as above. Hardy water lilies need no care during winter if the water is deep enough so it will not freeze to the crown; otherwise drain and cover with leaves and boards.

Choice mixed, of various forms and ranging in color from pure white with golden center through light to deep pink. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

## Plant What You want Where You Want It

There has been so much made of the technical side of gardening—of color schemes, of planting in masses, of broad effects; scientific names of plants are administered to us in such heavy doses, that to make a garden has come to seem a formidable undertaking, very much as the literature on child culture is enough to appall the boldest parent; yet affection and a fair degree of intelligence are apt to do the trick; the planting impulse is one of the simplest, most natural, most elemental of instincts.

The simplest way to begin is to plant what you want where you want it. Neither is it so irrevocable a thing; if after a year or two the shrub you have set out offends you, it is not necessary to pluck it out and cast it from you—you can dig it up and transplant it to a less conspicuous position and have gained in garden wisdom by the experience.—Frances Duncan, in Garden Magazine.



Water Lilies



## Roses

**A**NYONE who has a small piece of ground and sunshine can grow Roses, especially the **Ramblers** and **Hybrid Perpetuals**. Roses may be grown in any soil that will produce fair grain or vegetables, though for best results a rich, deep clay loam is desirable, and if it is of a fibrous character so much the better. It should be well spaded to a depth of two feet or more, and may be enriched with well rotted manure or finely ground bone. Roses should not be planted by large trees or where they will be overshadowed by buildings or shrubbery, though some shade during the heat of the day will be of benefit. They should be protected from the force of strong winds and the soil should be well drained. The **Hybrid Perpetuals** are perfectly hardy and particularly suited for open ground planting, quickly growing into large, vigorous bushes. While they are not as constant bloomers as the **Teas** and **Hybrid Teas**, they flower profusely, and if cut back for perhaps half their length immediately after the June bloom is past will give a fall crop. **Ramblers** should only have the weak branches cut out in early spring and any straggling tips shortened in. All other roses listed should have any weak branches cut out in early spring and the strong ones cut back to leave four or five good buds. The rule is to cut back weak growers severely, strong growers moderately. If the everbloomers are not allowed to fade on the plant but cut regularly with liberal stems it will encourage new growth and more flowers. Do not prune severely in late summer as it may cause too much fall growth. The **Tea** and **Hybrid Tea** class require some winter protection by covering with evergreen boughs, coarse straw or leaves, but do not cover before frost or so as to exclude light and air. The object is to give sufficient protection to prevent rapid alternate freezing and thawing.

### Hardy Ramblers

**Prices:** Strong 2 year plants, 25c each, 5 or more at 20c each, except as noted.

**Baby Rambler**—Not a climber; see monthly roses. **Climbing American Beauty**—The same color, size and fragrance as **American Beauty**, but of climbing habit; blooms freely. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

**Crimson Rambler**—Rich glowing crimson in large, compact clusters in great profusion; growth strong, rapid, pale green, waxy foliage.

**Dorothy Perkins**—Beautiful shell pink finally becoming a lovely deep rose; large, pointed buds; petals crinkled, giving a fluffy effect; sweet scented; vigorous and blooms freely in clusters.

**Excelsa**—A very double rambler with large trusses of 30 to 40 intense crimson flowers set in glossy shining foliage; very free from mildew; vigorous. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

**Lady Gay**—Delicate cherry-pink passing to soft tinted white; fragrant. The effect of soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds and deep green foliage is charming. A vigorous grower with large loose clusters, excellent for covering trellis, fences, embankment and walls.

**Philadelphia**—A deeper and more intense crimson than **Crimson Rambler** and blooms earlier; large, attractive clusters; very vigorous and unusually resistant to mildew.

**Thousand Beauties (Tausendschoen)**—Soft pink passing through intermediate shades to bright rose or rosy carmine, in large bright clusters almost covering the pale green foliage; vigorous, with long shoots, excellent for training on walls, verandas and summer houses.

**White Rambler**—White, sometimes tinted blush; fragrant double flowers in large clusters.

### Everblooming or Monthly Roses

Everywhere prized for their everblooming qualities, their superb form, beautiful colors and delightful fragrance. The class is indicated by T. for Tea, H. T. for Hybrid Tea, P. for Polyantha. Most everblooming roses are budded as it gives them a better root system and more vigorous growth. They should be planted so the union of bud and stock is 2 or 3 inches beneath the surface, and then there should be little or no trouble with sprouts. If such appear the seven leaves will

readily distinguish them from the five leaves of the everbloomers, and the sprouts should be removed.

**Prices:** 30c each, any 5 or more at 25c each. Strong two year plants with a good root system, the kind that give results.

**Baby Rambler (Pol.)**—Its large cluster of brightest crimson flowers almost hide the plant all summer. Flowers like the **Crimson Rambler** but only grows about 18 inches high and in bloom all the time.

**Clothilde Soupert (H. Pol.)**—All summer long it produces cluster after cluster of full double, fragrant, finely formed flowers—ivory white shading to a bright silvery rose at the center. Perfectly hardy; of low, compact growth, but vigorous and sturdy; often the first freeze of winter will find it in bloom.

**Blumenschmidt (T.)**—A sport of **Mlle. Franciska Kruger**, which it resembles in form and growth, but a deep golden yellow, the outer petals edged tender rose; a rich color.

**Etoile de France (H. T.)**—A brilliant shade of clear red-crimson velvet on long stiff stems; a good grower, free bloomer, fine rich color and deliciously fragrant; sometimes called **Crimson Cochet**.



Pink and White Maman Cochet are two of the most  
Beautiful

## Everblooming or Monthly Roses—Continued

**Etoile de Lyon (T.)**—Deep golden yellow; shape-buds and full rich flowers; very sweet; perhaps the strongest growing and freest blooming pure yellow tea.

**Helen Gould (H. T.)**—Long beautiful buds and full double flowers of a warm rosy crimson; fragrant; vigorous and blooms freely.

**Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)**—Splendid large pointed buds and superb, full double flowers, delicate creamy white with a delightful fragrance.

**La France (H. T.)**—Beautiful silvery rose with pink shades and satiny petals; full symmetrical flowers with a delicious fragrance.

**Mlle. Franciska Kruger (T.)**—A vigorous, constant bloomer with long pointed buds; color variable with the season from coppery-rose to yellow; always beautiful.

**Pink Maman Cochet (T.)**—There is no finer pink rose; buds large, full, firm, of perfect form and elegantly pointed, opening perfectly double; rich rosy pink shaded silvery rose; deliciously fragrant; a sturdy, vigorous grower and free bloomer with long strong stems.

**White Maman Cochet (T.)**—Like the above and equally desirable, but beautiful snowy-white, the outer petals often tinted pink, only adding to its beauty; both should be in all collections.

**Wm. R. Smith (T.)**—Creamy white with soft blendings of salmon-pink, rose-pink and blush; long pointed buds and beautifully shaped flowers; a good grower and blooms freely; also known as Jeanette Heller and Maiden's Blush.

## Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Prices: 25c each, 5 and over at 20c each, except as noted, and are for strong, two year, field grown plants.

**American Beauty**—Generally conceded to be the most grandly beautiful of roses in size, form and color—the well known American Beauty shade. delicately veined and shaded and very fragrant. 35c each, 3 for \$1.00, \$3.50 per doz.

**Eugene Furst**—Large, full and of fine form; deep red shaded crimson; blooms profusely.

**Frau Karl Druschki; White American Beauty; Snow Queen**—Splendid long pointed buds and magnificent snow white blooms with large, saucer-like petals. 35c each, 3 for \$1.00, \$3.50 per doz.

**Gen. Jacqueminot**—Shapely buds and handsome blooms of bright, shining crimson, rich, brilliant, velvety and fragrant; blooms freely and one of the best for outdoor planting.

**Marchioness of Lorne**—Very rich rose, center shaded vivid carmine; very fragrant; blooms freely.

**Paul Neyron**—Perhaps the largest of roses and one of the best hybrid perpetuals; deep shining rose, full and double, and very fragrant; a strong grower with few thorns and blooms several times a year.

**Prince Camille de Rohan**—One of the darkest of roses, rich, deep, velvety crimson shading maroon, sometimes called black; large, handsome, fragrant flowers and vigorous grower.

**White American Beauty**—See Frau Karl Druschki.

**Ulrich Brunner**—Cherry red of immense size and globular form with a strong, penetrating, pleasing fragrance; constant in blooming during the growing season.

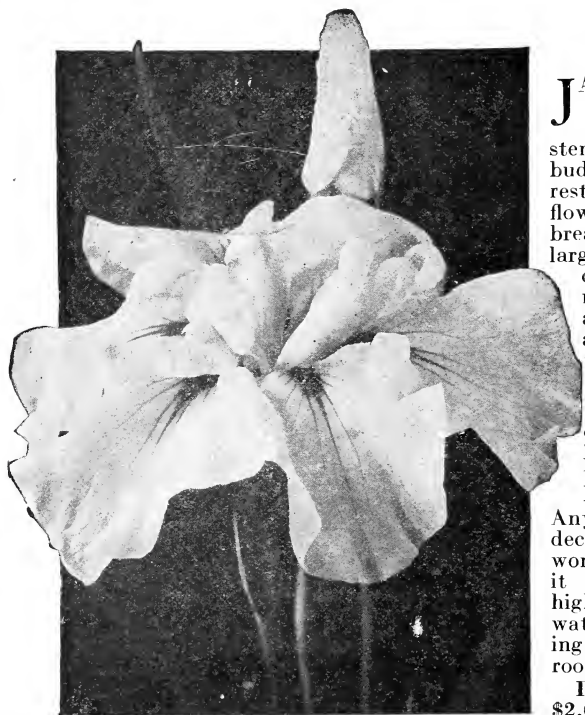
## Japanese Irises

**J**APANESE Iris is one of the most important of hardy garden plants. The foliage is tall, narrow and blade-like, stems slender and graceful, with several buds to the stem. They differ from the rest of the family in the flatness of the flower, shades of color, size of flower and breadth of petal. The blooms are very large and showy, exquisite combinations of color from snowy-white to deep blue-black, royal purple, rich violet, etc., often with a gold blotch, and markings so delicate and complicate as to be impossible to adequately describe.

Japanese Irises should be planted in full sun. Naturalized along the borders of streams or ponds where their beauty is reflected in the mirror below, they are very effective. Contrary to a quite general belief they do not require such a situation. Any mellow loam, enriched with thoroughly-decayed manure, will produce flowers of wondrous size. While they do not demand it to give good results, they reach their highest development if they can be well watered just before and during their blooming period. Water must not stand on the roots during winter.

Prices: Choice, mixed colors 20c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Japanese Iris







## Irises

**P**ERFECTLY hardy, easy to grow, they will reward you with a lavish wealth of bloom.

Plant lots of Irises for their grand and royal colors and their beauty of form and texture. Mass them on the lawn or among shrubbery. Plant them along walks and drives, and in the herbaceous border. Naturalize them in wild and uncultivated places. Plant them for cut flowers, for which they are very effective. If cut in the bud and allowed to open in the house the colors are brighter. The German Irises precede and bloom with the Peonies. Japanese Irises follow Peonies and precede Hydrangea Hills of Snow.

### German Irises (Fleur de Lis)

The German Irises succeed in partial shade, but produce their best in full sun. They are not particular as to soil, will grow almost anywhere—but do best in well-drained, rich loam or garden soil, succeeding in quite dry locations. The beauty of their form and texture, shimmering in the sun, with their delicacy and wide range of colors, has given them the name “Orchid of the Garden.” They are gaining in popularity with remarkable rapidity.

**Prices:** 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., except as noted. Six of a kind at dozen rate.

**Black Prince**—Beautiful large flowers; very deep, rich, velvety royal purple; early; medium height.

**Celeste**—Large; standing petals pale lavender, falling petals deeper; fragrant; midseason; tall.

**Florentina**—White with a faint suggestion of lavender; large and fragrant; medium tall; early.

**Harlequin Milanais**—Standing petals white, flaked violet; falling petals rich violet reticulated with white; large, fragrant, orchid-like flowers; blooms freely; tall; midseason.

**Honorabilis (San Souci)**—Standards golden yellow, falling petals yellow veined crimson-brown; one of the brightest yellows; blooms profusely; early to late; fragrant; medium height.

**Ingeborg**—Very large pure white flowers of exquisite form; early. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

**Lemon**—A beautiful lemon color; medium height.

**Madame Chereau**—Beautiful; peculiarly twisted and crimped petals, white elegantly frilled violet-blue; tall; slightly fragrant; midseason.

**Mozart**—Standing petals bronze-fawn; falling petals purple-fawn netted white.

**Orientalis**—Intense deep blue with narrow foliage; medium height; late.

**Queen of May**—An unusual color; standards lilac-pink, falling petals lilac blended in white, total effect almost pink; a large, fine, very fragrant flower; midseason; tall.

**Pallida Dalmatica**—Very large flowers of a fine clear shade of lavender; very tall; fragrant; mis-season. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

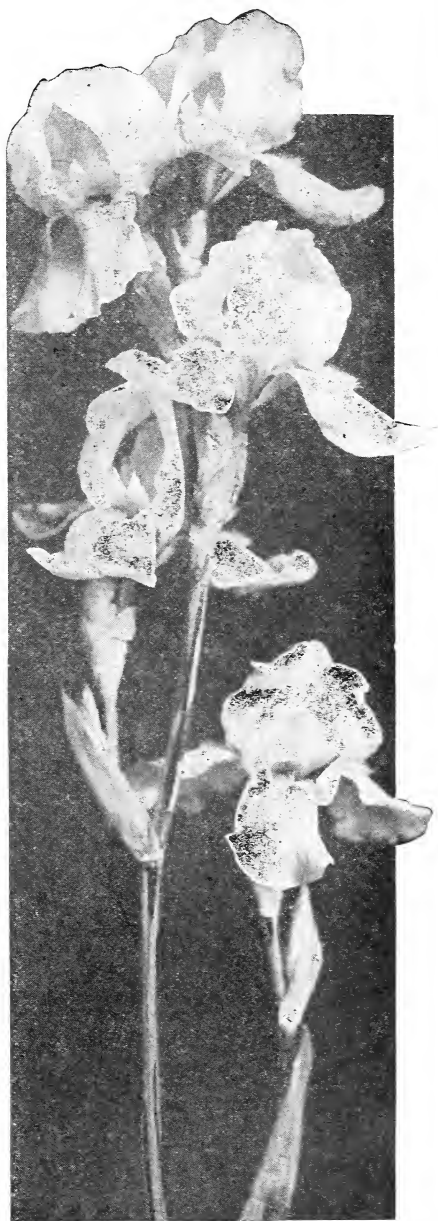
**San Souci**—See Honorabilis.

**Sappho**—Standing petals deep violet blue, falling petals dark velvety royal purple; large, fragrant flowers; tall; very early.

**Speciosa**—Standing petals lavender-purple; falling petals dark reddish-purple; fragrant, and blooms very freely; late.

**Walhall**—Standing petals blue, falling petals deep blue; very large and showy; medium height. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

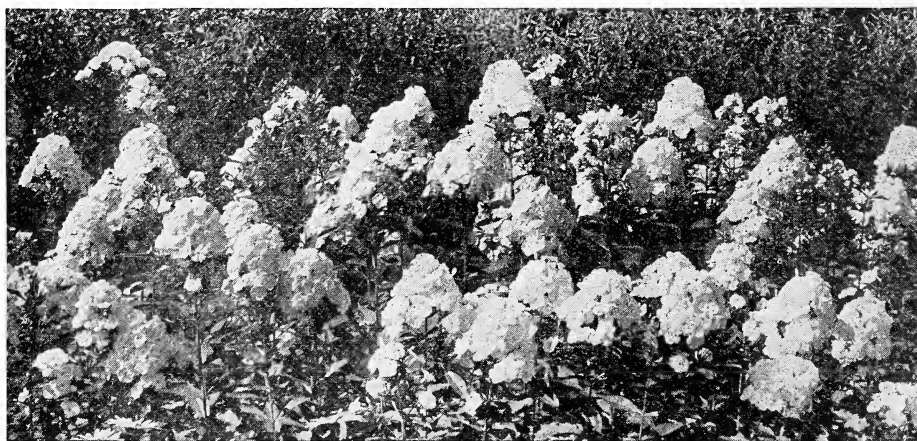
**German Iris to Color**—Shades of light blue and yellow. 10c each, 50c per 12, \$3.00 per 100.



German Irises are easily grown

Encourage the children in their love for the beautiful. On page 32 will be found a “Children’s Garden” special for children only. They will derive much pleasure from the flowers.

## Superb Hardy Phlox



Phlox give brilliant summer effects. Strong plants \$1.50 per dozen

**B**RILLIANT summer effects may be produced with these easily grown hardy perennials. They are especially desirable for their great variety of color—pure white, delicate pinks, salmon, rich reds, crimsons and violet—and many are delightfully fragrant. They are excellent as single specimens or in the mixed border, but the most imposing effects are produced by planting masses of each color, say a half dozen to several dozen of a kind together. A charming border may be produced by beginning with pure white, then white with a pink eye, the lightest shades of pink and gradually working up to the deep reds. Phlox are admirably adapted for cemetery planting. They commence blooming in early summer, and if early, midseason and late varieties are chosen and the flowers cut off as they fade, will bloom quite late. They succeed in almost any position or soil, but give best results in a rich, mellow soil, well prepared. Plant 18 inches to 2 feet apart. After three or four years take them up, divide the clumps, remove any dead portions and replant. A winter mulch of old manure is a great benefit.

Great care has been used in preparing these descriptions, which have been written with the flower before us. The classification into colors has been made by placing the different varieties in vases and arranging them until we had the different varieties of a given shade together. This gives much more accurate descriptions than the method sometimes used of copying descriptions, which are sometimes right and sometimes wrong. The truss is the cluster of flowers, the floret the individual flower.

**Prices:** Strong field grown plants that bloom the first summer, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$2.85 per 25, \$11.00 per 100. Our selection, assorted, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$10.00.

**Albion**—Pure white with a faint pink eye; large truss and large floret.

**Athis**—Beautiful salmon-pink with carmine eye; floret medium large; very tall; strong stem.

**Bacchante**—A true tyrian rose with crimson-carmine eye; large floret and truss; tall; strong.

**Bouquette des Fleurs**—White overlaid pink with lilac center; bushy.

**Caran d'Ache**—Bright carmine rose, in flower a long time; foliage good, stem strong; fine.

**Champs Elysees**—Bright rosy magenta; very effective; medium large floret, heavy truss.

**Chateaubriand**—Rosy magenta, deeper center; large truss; tall and blooms freely.

**Clara Benz**—Brilliant carmine-rose, carmine claret eye; floret large; dwarf.

**Cross of Honor**—Light lavender with a white stripe on each petal, sometimes sporting pure lavender; odd.

**Czarina**—White; large trusses; very late.

**De Miribel**—Purplish lilac, lighter halo; very large.

**Eclairer**—Rich crimson-carmine, large rosy-white, sometimes pure white star; excellent.

**Esclarmonde**—White suffused with purplish-carmine.

**Hanny Pfleiderer**—Purest white with prominent carmine eye; large floret and truss; dwarf.

**Independence**—An excellent large early pure white.

**Inspector Elpel**—Lilac-pink, prominent carmine eye; very large floret and heavy truss.

**James Bennett**—Lilac-pink, prominent carmine eye.

**Jules Cambon**—Clear magenta, large distinct white star in the center; rich and fine.

**La Reve**—White penciled pink; tall; novelty.

**La Vogue**—Beautiful pure mauve, analine red eye; strong stocky stems, large truss and floret.

**Le Mahdi**—Dark purple violet; strong stem.

**Obergartner Wittig**—Rosy magenta with carmine eye and lighter halo; large floret and truss.

**Peecheur d'Islande**—Magenta; heavy truss.

**Richard Wallace**—White; prominent carmine eye.

**R. P. Struthers**—Clear cherry red with darker eye; there is salmon in the flower but it does not detract from its beauty; large floret, heavy truss.

**Siebold**—Clear salmon-scarlet, carmine eye.

**Stella's Choice**—A very free flowering pure white; large compact trusses and an excellent variety.

**Xantippe**—A tall mauve variety.

**Mixed Colors**—10c each, \$1.00 per doz.



## Superb Hardy Phlox—Continued

The following varieties at 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

**Baron von Dedem**—A real scarlet, almost attaining that of the geranium; deeper eye; very fine.

**Etna**—Brilliant salmon scarlet; deeper eye; large.

**Frau Anton Buechner**—White, sometimes veined and splashed carmine; floret immense; truss heavy.

**Frau Dora Umgeller**—Rich deep rose; truss large.

**Mad. Paul Dutrie**—White suffused with pink, in shade like a soft pink orchid; large floret, immense panicles; tall. 25c each.

**Mad. P. Langier**—Clear crimson, deeper eye; a striking color; strong stem; excellent.

**Rheinlander**—Beautiful salmon pink intensified by a very deep claret-red eye; immense flower and truss.

**Rheinstrom**—Salmon-rose, clear and bright; large, a good grower, and one of the best.

**Rosenburg**—Bright reddish violet, blood red eye; florets large; midseason; medium height; magnificent.

**Von Lassburg**—A splendid large pure white.

## Phlox List by Colors

For prices see foregoing lists

**White**—Frau Anton Buechner, Van Lassburg, Stella's Choice.

**White (light pink eye)**—Albion. Bouquette des Fluers, Madame Paul Dutrie.

**White (prominent carmine eye)**—Esclarmonde, Hanny Pfeiderer, Richard Wallace.

**Pink**—James Bennet, Inspector Elpel.

**Rose**—Caran d'Ache, Bacchante, Clara Benz.

**Carmine**—Eclairer, Le Mahdi, Rosenberg, Champs Elysees.

**Crimson**—Mad. P. Langier.

**Salmon**—Athis, E. Campbell, Rheinlander, Rheinstrom.

**Scarlet**—Baron von Dedem, Etna, R. P. Struthers, Siebold.

**Orange Scarlet**—Geo A. Strohle.

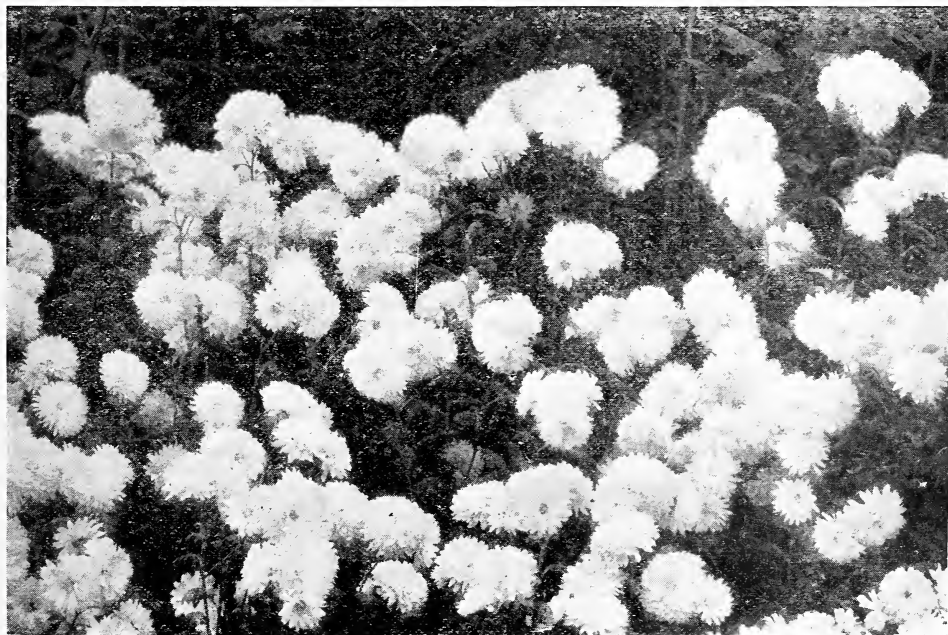
**Mauve**—La Vogue, Xantippe.

**Magenta**—Chateaubriand, Obergartner Wittig.

**Lilac and Purple**—De Miribel, Cross of Honor, Jules Cambon, Masculata.

## Hardy Chrysanthemums

**W**HEN the early flowers are past the hardy chrysanthemums can be depended upon to fill their places and keep us a succession of beauty. In the dull November days when the frosts creep into the air and the garden is nearly destitute of bright colors these come forth in all their glory. They give beauty to the garden, and their flowers withstand ordinary frosts, lasting until they become wet and frozen after a rain or snow. They are excellent in the house, keeping a long time in water. True, their flowers do not reach the size of the huge chrysanthemums of the florists, grown in the greenhouse, one flower to the stem, but this is amply compensated for by their immense flowers, the beauty and grace of the clusters, their great diversity of color, their rugged constitution and the ease with which they may be grown. Any good, rich, well drained garden soil is suitable. While hardy, as they root shallow, it is advisable to mulch lightly with clean, bright straw after the ground begins freezing, which is all that is needed to carry them safely through the winter. Do not use material that will pack down and become soggy when wet.



Chrysanthemum Diana, Queen of Fall. (See page 28)

## Hardy Chrysanthemums—Continued

The hardy chrysanthemums are now grown extensively by the florists and are regularly found on the cut flower markets. In the following descriptions we have given the size of a fully developed flower on a plant that has not been disbudded and the average height they grow here the first season. The large flowered varieties will give blossoms 2 to 2½ inches across, even larger if disbudded—that is, some of the buds pinched out—and the button type is very symmetrical and has a beauty all its own.

**Prices:** Strong, outdoor-grown plants that will give a good display the first fall, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100, except as noted. Our selection, good assortment of varieties, 50 for \$4.50, 100 for \$8.50.

**Cerise Queen**—Cerise; full double; a neat flower, 1¼ in. across; grows 20 in. high; blooms freely.

**Dawn**—Very symmetrical; 1½ to 2½ in. across; full double; 22-24 in. tall; color difficult to describe—usually called daybreak pink, opening deep and becoming lighter.

**Diana**—A pure white, very symmetrical flower of good size; one of the finest and a profuse bloomer with good sprays. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

**Ermine**—Bright orange scarlet; 1¼ to 1½ inches across; grows 1½ feet high; blooms freely.

**Golden Climax**—Orange yellow; very symmetrical, medium sized flowers in beautiful clusters; blooms freely; fine. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

**Golden Queen**—An excellent bright yellow; 2 to 3 inches across; 2 feet high; blooms freely.

**King Philip**—Deep rose pink of good size; a little more than 2 feet tall; blooms freely.

**Louis Rosney**—Opens deep becoming lavender with lighter edges; 2 to 2½ in. across, 2½ feet tall; a good color; blooms freely and rather early.

**Queen Roy**—Bronze; ½ to ¾ inches across, 2 feet tall; rather early; blooms very profusely.

**Trivola**—Lilac-rose to lilac-pink, center becoming blush; full double, nice shape, good color, blooms freely; 2 to 2½ in. across, about 28 in. high.

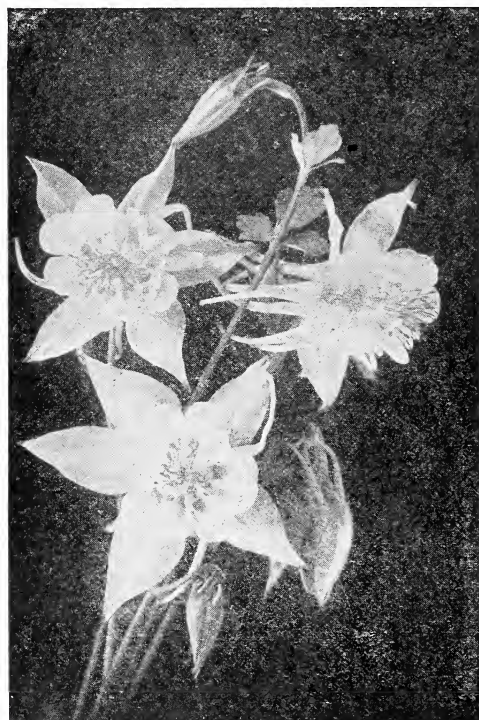
**Waco**—Opens yellow shading to cream and becomes almost pure white; 1½ inches across, 2 feet tall.

## Miscellaneous Hardy Perennials

A JUDICIOUS selection of outdoor flowering plants is a selection adapted to the conditions under which you plant. Haven't you noticed the luxuriant tangle of burdock, pigweed and perhaps some flag and hollyhock around the doorway of an abandoned homestead? A careful observation will reveal nooks of elegant foliage effects and the old neglected flower beds in luxuriant bloom. Why? Nature has long had her gardener at work and crowded out those weak growing plants that had no place in the informal garden and placed in their stead healthy growers and profuse bloomers that delight in the rich soil, sunshine or shade in which you find them growing.

Why can't we flower lovers take a lesson from nature's garden. If we love roses and they do not adapt themselves to our garden, then plant Irises or Daisies, or perhaps Larkspurs and Bellflowers. We will soon think as much of our new loves as our old, for we can grow them under more adverse conditions. Then think of the Bleeding Heart, Foxgloves, Columbines and Mallows. They may not do for formal gardens, but often the informal is the more attractive. Roses should find a place at every home, but that place is not the informal garden but a location where they can be tended.

The requirements of the perennials are so simple that almost without instructions a flower lover would give them proper care. Good garden soil, spaded to a depth of one or two feet, enriched with well decayed manure or bone meal, light stirring of the soil during the summer, avoiding going so deep as



The graceful spurred Flowers of the Columbine

to disturb the roots, a light winter mulch, after the ground begins freezing, of stable litter, leaves or bright straw, the coarse parts removed in the spring and the finer parts stirred in, and you will be amply rewarded in increased vigor and productiveness.

These prices are for strong outdoor grown plants, not the tiny plants offered in cheap collections. Six of a kind at the dozen rate.



## Miscellaneous Hardy Perennials—Continued

**Aquilegia**—See Columbine.  
**Alaska Daisy**—See Daisy, Alaska.  
**Blanket Flower**—Gaillardia.

### Blanket Flower

**Blanket Flower** (*Gaillardia grandiflora*)—Blossoms from June till fall. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, reddish-brown margined yellow. "Of easiest culture, not particular as to soil and position, they are absolutely dependable. They like a sunny position best, however, and make the best showing if massed in beds or borders. The flowers last a long time after cutting."—Adolph Kruhm, Garden Magazine. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

### Bell Flower

**Japanese Bell Flower** (*Platycodon*)—Its beautiful large, broad, bell shaped flowers are very effective in the rockery or herbaceous border. The buds are inflated, from which it is sometimes called Baloon Flower. White and Blue. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

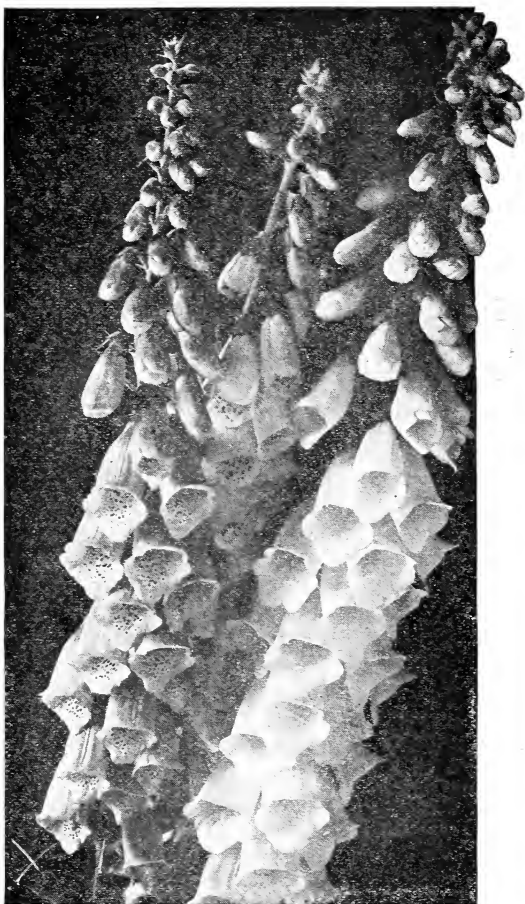
### Columbine

**Columbine** (*Aquilegia*)—One of the most beautiful and elegant hardy flowers. "The plants are of semi-round compact growth, over which the strong, upright flower spikes extend almost two feet. Many dainty small branches bear the ornamental long-spurred flowers in great profusion."—Adolph Kruhm, Garden Magazine. They work in well to the north of a house where the morning and evening sun reaches them. Strong plants to bloom the first spring, mixed colors. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

### Christmas Rose

**Christmas Rose** (*Helleborus niger*)—A little snow beauty with flowers 2 to 3 inches across. The buds are tinted pink, when first unfurled a greenish-white, becoming pure waxy white, again tinted pink as they age and finally fade into green. In sheltered situations they often bloom through the snow in Dec. or Jan., under ordinary conditions more often in Feb. or March. Plant in good soil in semi-shade. Strong blooming size plants, 40c each, 3 for \$1.00.

**Chrysanthemums**—See pages 27-28.



In early summer Foxglove is one of the most striking flowers in the garden

### Coreopsis—Tickseed

**Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora** (Tickseed)—Truly the most popular yellow perennial. Two characteristics render it unique—the length of its blooming period and the enormous quantities of flowers which it bears in the course of a season. A dozen well developed plants will furnish all the yellow daisy-like flowers wanted from May to October. Coreopsis thrives well in sun or shade and the long-stemmed flowers make lovely bouquets."—Adolph Kruhm, Garden Magazine. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

### Daisies

**Shasta Daisy**—A flower that every one admires and every one can grow. The large, showy white flowers with a golden center are borne in great abundance on long stems during summer and autumn, always ready to give a quick bouquet. The first summer they bloom ten weeks or more, the next summer they bloom more profusely at one time but not for so long. Hence for a long period of bloom transplant each year, for a larger display during a shorter period let them become established. They are very attractive in the hardy garden or border and as an edging for a pathway, and the effect is beautiful when planted. Excellent as a cut flower, lasting a long time in water. Very easily grown and will bloom abundantly the first summer. 12c each, \$1.20 per doz.



Japanese Bell Flower (*Platycodon*)



## Miscellaneous Hardy Perennials—Continued



The Chrysanthemum-like flowers of *Rudbeckia Golden Glow* are showy in late summer

**Alaska Daisy**—A variety of the above with extra large flowers in abundance. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

**Delphinium**—See Larkspur.

**Digitalis**—See Foxglove.

### Foxglove

**Foxglove** (*Digitalis*)—When in bloom in early summer their profusion of bell-shaped flowers drooping on tall spikes are one of the most striking things in the flower garden; of easy culture and thrive in partial shade. These are the glorioxa-flowered variety, of more robust habit with longer racemes and larger flowers which open wider than the common variety. Fine strong plants to bloom the first summer, white, rose and purple, usually spotted, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

**Gaillardia**—See Blanket Flower.

**Helleborus**—See Christmas Rose.

**Hemerocallis**—See Lily, Lemon and Day.

### Hollyhock

**Hollyhock**—Their colossal spikes of bloom, 5 to 8 feet high, produce bold and showy effects which cannot be secured with any other plant. Very effective among shrubbery, in the herbaceous border and along fences and boundaries. Double white, pink, red and yellow, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz. Single mixed, 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

### Larkspur

**Larkspur** (*Delphinium*)—These free flowering plants can be depended upon for the necessary touch of blue in the hardy flower garden, producing tall spikes of dainty spurred flowers in June and at intervals till frost if cut as they fade. Plox and larkspurs make an excellent combination as they bloom alternately. Of easy culture. **Formosum**, a brilliant yet deep blue with white eye, growing 3 to 4 feet tall. **Belledonna**, unrivalled for persistent blooming, with large spikes of

the delightful blue of the skies. Grows 2 to 3 feet high 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

### Lemon Lily

**Lemon Lily** (*Hemerocallis flava*)—One of the hardiest and most delightful perennials and easily grown. Its fragrant, clear yellow lilies, 3 to 4 inches across, on stems 2 feet high, are produced very freely in early summer. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

### Lily, Orange Day

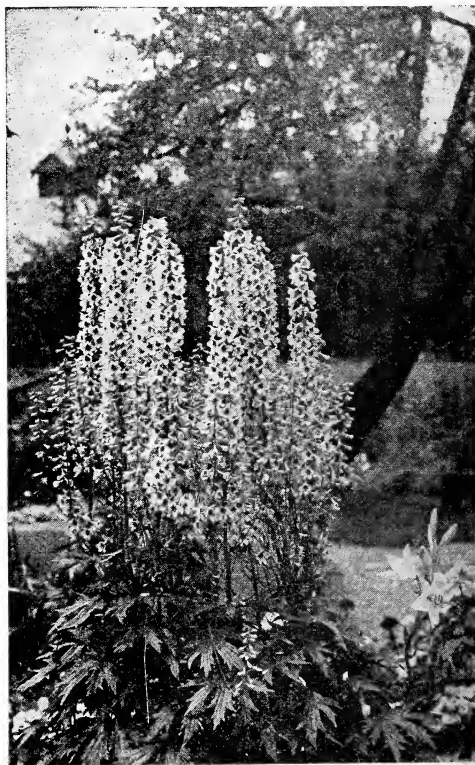
**Lily, Orange Day** (*Hemerocallis fulva*)—The tawny orange flowers with wavy margins are produced very freely in latter summer on stems 3 to 4 feet tall. Named from the flowers closing at night. Grows luxuriantly in almost any garden soil, in moist places and in partial shade, soon forming large clumps. Blooms well even in dry weather. Single and double. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

### Lily of the Valley

**Lily of the Valley**—Will thrive in almost any kind of soil and produce its beautiful, modest, fragrant white, bells in slender racemes in the out-of-the-way nooks, shady spots and corners where bolder plants would scorn to bloom. Prefers partial shade. Pips, 5c each, 50c per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

### Marvelous Mallows

**Marvelous Mallows**—Six to ten weeks of flowers in rich shades of red, beautiful pinks, bluish and white, will be the result of planting the Marvelous Mallows. Immense flowers, from the size of a pie plate to the size of a dinner plate, their great beauty cannot be described. In brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom they surpass all other summer blooming perennials. They begin here in July and the flowers appear in abundance for six to ten weeks. They grow and bloom during hot, dry



Larkspur produces tall spikes of bloom in June





## Perennials—Continued

## Marvelous Mallows—Continued

weather better than almost any other flower, making bushes 4 to 6, sometimes 8, feet high in a season, according to age. In winter cut off the old stalks to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground and they will come up again in the spring. They like moist ground. We have found a soil of average fertility with good cultivation gives better flowers than very rich soil, which sometimes causes too much top growth. The one year will bloom the first summer, the two and three-year will give a grand display.

3 year.....	50c each, \$4.00 per 10
2 year.....	35c each, 3.00 per 10
1 year.....	25c each, 2.00 per 10
1 year, mixed colors.....	20c each, 1.70 per 10
1 year, mixed colors, mail size by parcel post, prepaid.....	20c each, 1.70 per 10

Phlox—See page 26.

## Poppies

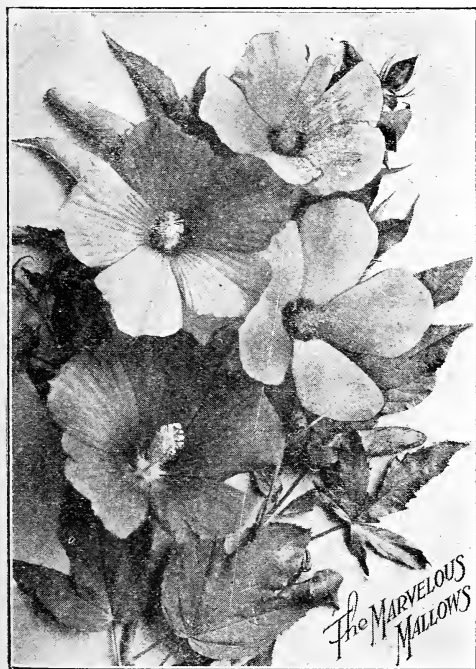
**Iceland Poppy**—Slender leafless stalks about 12 inches high, each surmounted with a cup-shaped flower, arise from the neat turf of bright green fern-like foliage. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

**Oriental Poppies**—During their season they are one of the most brilliant objects in the herbaceous border with their large cup-shaped flowers, six inches or more across, dazzling red and scarlet, on stems 3 to 4 feet high. They thrive even in partial shade. 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$1.80 per doz.

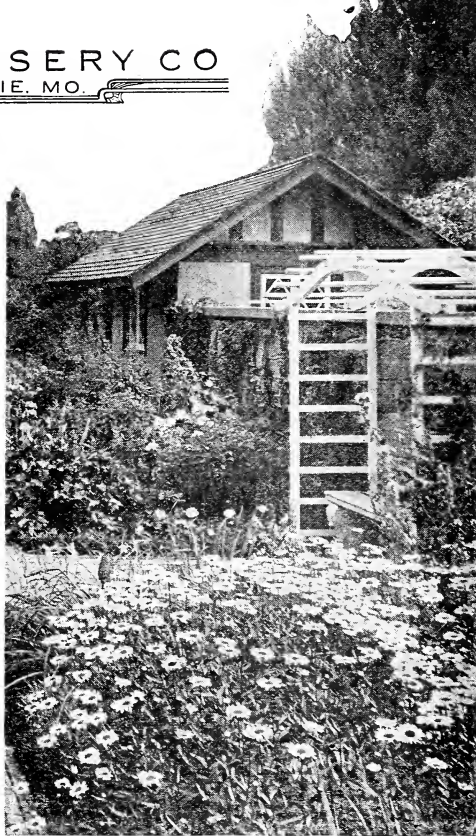
Pansies, Tufted—See Viola.

## Rudbeckia Golden Glow

**Rudbeckia Golden Glow (Summer Chrysanthemum)**—If there is anything that will stop it from growing and blooming it certainly is not poor soil, summer's heat or winter's cold. In latter summer it is very showy with its great clusters of double yellow chrysanthemum-like flowers on stems 4 to 6 feet tall. It will bloom abundantly the first summer and give a grand display the next. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.



Marvelous Mallows give six to ten weeks of bloom



Ten weeks of Shasta Daisies

## Stoke's Aster

**Stoke's Aster; Cornflower Aster (Stokesia)**—An excellent border or rockery plant growing 18 to 24 inches high, of easiest culture, succeeding in any open sunny position. From summer until fall it is covered with lavender-blue cornflower blossoms, 3 to 4 inches across. A good cut flower. There is also a white variety. Say which you wish. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Summer Chrysanthemum—See Rudbeckia.

## Sweet William

**Sweet William (Dianthus barbatus)**—A well-known, hardy, free-flowering perennial, producing a splendid effect in beds or borders with their rich and varied flowers. Mixed double. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Viola—Tufted Pansies

**Viola cornuta Golden Yellow (Tufted Pansy)**—While not so large as the regular pansies, yet they bloom so freely, for so long a time, and the color is so distinct that they are a welcome addition to any garden. Fragrant. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Violets, Sweet Russian

**Violets, Sweet Russian**—These give a good crop in early spring and again in the fall. Everybody loves violets, and everybody can grow this variety as it is of easy culture, the hardest of violets, and of strong growth; deep, rich blue; fragrant. 10c each, 3 for 25c, \$1.00 per doz.

A flower garden should have a long period of bloom to make up for the winter months. For late fall there is nothing that will take the place of the hardy Chrysanthemums on page 27-28. They are easily grown and will bloom the first fall.

## A Hardy Garden for the Children



Give the children a garden of hardy flowers

### 27 Hardy Flowers for \$2.00.

Encourage the children in their love for the beautiful. Give them a hardy garden. Teach them not only to love but to care for the flowers, and they will love them all the more. Haven't you often noticed how eagerly they watch for the first flowers of spring? How delighted they are to get their hands on whatever happens to strike their fancy! Haven't you observed their delight in picking the flowers in the woods, free to all who come? Then let them have a garden of their very own, where all summer long they will feel free to gather the flowers for themselves and their little friends. Let them early learn the joy of giving. Teach them that the greatest value of a gift is the thought bestowed with it. They will enjoy the giving all the more when they have helped grow the flowers. Teach them the value of the flowers in the home. Show them how much more pleasant the dining room is with flowers on the table, how they add an atmosphere of welcome and

cheer to the living or reception room. Encourage them and see how pleased they are to keep the house supplied.

At the beginning use flowers easily cultivated, those that thrive without too much attention and give an abundance of bloom. There must be an abundance of Daisies, one of the favorites of the children.

### How to Secure the Children's Garden

This offer is solely to encourage the children in growing flowers, and is limited to children fifteen years of age and under, to secure these special prices the name and age of the child must be given, though the plants may be shipped with any other goods. When ordering, just call for the Children's Hardy Garden. These are just the same size plants as sold at the regular prices.

### 27 Hardy Flowers for \$2.00

6 Shasta Daisies.....	\$ 0.60
3 Foxglove.....	.45
3 German Irises.....	.45
3 Rudbeckias Golden Glow.....	.25
3 Hardy Chrysanthemums.....	.45
3 Columbine.....	.45
3 Hardy Phlox.....	.45
3 Marvelous Mallows, 1 year mixed.....	.60

**\$3.70**

**\$3.70 value for \$2.00.**

### Cash Prizes for Best Reports

We offer two series of Cash prizes for the best reports of the results secured, accompanied by a photograph of the garden. There will be a first prize of \$3.00, a second prize of \$2.00, and five prizes of 50c each, for children between the ages of 10 and 15, and the same prizes for children under ten.

Those who can do so should write their own report, any too young may have assistance. Photos and reports should be submitted before October 1st, with the understanding that we can reproduce such as we desire. Photos should be post card size or larger, and reasonably sharp and clear. Announcement of prize winners will be made to contestants as soon after October first as possible.

Get the garden planted early and let the little folk enter the contest.



## Peonies

**L**ARGE and showy without being coarse, ranging in color through almost every tint of pink, white, red and crimson, with even yellow, the modern Peony rivals the rose in fragrance, beauty and variety of form. A collection of Peonies will be a yearly source of wonder and delight. As specimen clumps on the lawn, among other perennials, or as an edging for shrubbery, the effect is charming. As a border for a walk or drive they are unusual and attractive. Bold masses are gorgeous, surpassing the rhododendron in size and magnificence of bloom. When planting select a well drained, deep, rich loam, prepare it well, cover the crowns 3 inches, and firm the soil, planting  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart.

A special Peony Catalog describing the different varieties will be mailed on request.

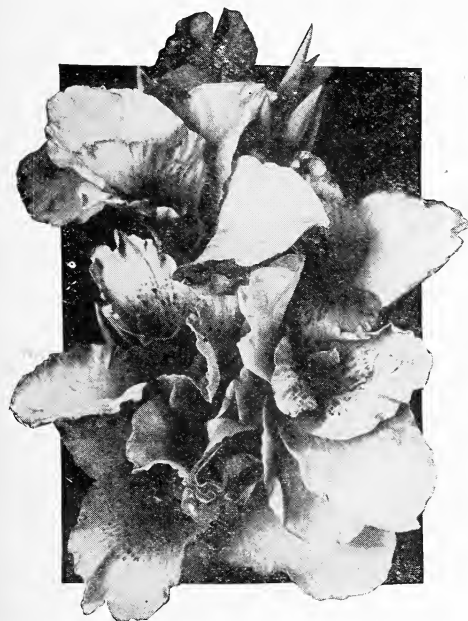
**Special Value Spring Offer:** 25c each, 3 for 65c, 12 for \$2.50, assorted pink, white and red, our selection of varieties. These will be mostly higher priced kinds of which we have a surplus.

## Cannas

No flower can at such small cost excel Cannas for massing and formal bedding. Their tropical foliage ranges from light and dark green to purplish-bronze, and from early July until fall is surmounted by a profusion of dazzling bloom in shades of red and yellow. Their gaudy flowers are particularly effective against a background of dark green. Excellent results may be secured by scattering Cannas singly or in small groups in the hardy border or among



Peonies are easily grown



Burbank Canna

shrubbery. For mass planting the best effect is secured by using large groups of one color. If several kinds are used plant the taller growing varieties in the center or background. The height they usually attain is stated in the description. Their culture is easy and simple. They prefer a warm, friable, rich moist loam. Spade about 2 feet deep, add a liberal amount of well-rotted manure and plant about 2 feet apart. Cannas are tender. After frost store in a cool cellar until spring.

**Price, unless otherwise noted, 10c each, 70c per doz., \$4.00 per 100.**

**Admiral Welland**—Orchid flowered; scarlet, broad yellow border; blooms freely; 5 ft.

**Allemania**—Large orchid-flowers, scarlet with broad yellow border; 4 to 5 ft.

**Austria**—Immense orchid-flowers 6 to 7 inches across; bright canary yellow, the two lower petals with lighter crimson dots than Burbank; blooms profusely. 60c per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

**Burbank**—This Canna grows to a height of 5 feet, producing an abundance of gigantic orchid flowers of good texture, a most beautiful rich canary yellow, inner petals with fine crimson spots. 60c per doz., \$3.00 per 100.

**King Humbert**—Very large orchid flowers, bright orange scarlet streaked with crimson; Blooms freely; bronze foliage with purplish-green stripes, thick and leathery; robust; 5 ft. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

**Louisiana**—A very vigorous grower producing a mass of glossy green foliage edged with a narrow purple border; dazzling scarlet orchid flowers about 7 inches across; 6 ft.



*The MARVELOUS  
MALLOWS*

**THE MARVELOUS MALLOWS**—Immense flowers, six to ten inches in diameter, in rich shades of red, beautiful pinks, blush and white, their great beauty cannot be described. In brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom they surpass all other summer-blooming perennials. Each flower has its individual charm, all are beautiful. More fully described and priced on page 30.